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VOL. XX NO. 189 BOMBAY MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

SERIES OF BOMB OUTRAGES IN GERMANY

Providential Escape of Socialist Leader

BEDROOM WRECKED

Threats And "Swastikas" For Eckstein!

LAWLESSNESS IN REICH

LONDON, Aug. 6.

BERLIN.—The continuance of outbreak of lawlessness in the Reich despite the vigilance of police was illustrated by bomb outrages in Brunswick, Kiel and Breslau and occurrence of political clashes leading to assaults of varying degrees of severity in various parts of the country.

BOMB HURLED FROM CAR

At Breslau a bomb was hurled from a passing motor car through a window of the bedroom of Eckstein, leader of the Silesian Socialist Party. The room was completely wrecked but fortunately, Eckstein and his family were sleeping elsewhere as he had recently received a number of threat; and "Swastikas", Nazis' sign, had been painted on the windows of his house.

WORKMEN'S HOUSES WRECKED

A bomb explosion in Brunswick shattered the windows of hundreds of workmen's houses and caused the collapse of twenty house-fronts.

A similar outrage in Kiel wrecked shop-windows on both sides of the street.

DEATH PENALTY FOR RIOTING?

The State Attorney of East Prussia has requested the Public Prosecutor to insist on drastic sentences on anyone participating in the outrages and found in possession of arms. Meanwhile, a new emergency decree providing death penalty for rioting and establishing emergency courts to deal summarily with such outrages has been drafted but promulgation is delayed in the absence in Bavaria of Chancellor Von Papen and also Defence Minister General Von Schleicher.

It may, however, be put in force within a few hours if terrorism continues.—Reuter.

—:o:—

BAN ON NAZI UNIFORM

—:o:—

German Detachment In Spain Dissolved

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Aug. 6.

Madrid.—The Governor of San Sebastian has dissolved the local uniformed detachment of Nazis formed by German residents. The detachment had existed for some time but when its members adopted the uniform, the authorities decided to interfere.

Nazi groups exist in several Spanish towns.+Reuter.

DRAIN OF RS. 20 CRORES FROM INDIA TO END

—:o:—

Rosy Prospect Of Sugar Industry In Country

POONA, August 7.

Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, President of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, broke journey here and during his four days' stay visited various public institutions and Agricultural Department.

Last night he delivered an address under the joint auspices of the Deccan Agricultural Association and the Seva Sadan Society, Hon. Mr. Kambli, Agricultural Minister, presiding.

The speaker dwelt at length on the work of the agricultural Research Council and rural uplift. Referring to protection given to sugar the speaker hoped that 15 to 20 crores of rupees which went to Java would remain in the country and believed that within 15 years India would stand on her own legs without the aid of artificial protection.

Replying to Dewan Bahadur Godbole the speaker observed that his Council was aware of the fragmentation of small holdings in the country but pointed out that the question affected the law of Hindu inheritance. Concluding the speaker said. "Give more money for agriculture: then you will require less for jails and police." Mr. Vijayaraghavacharya leaves to-morrow for Simla.—A. I.

AERODROME OFFICER ASSAULTED

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 7.

Two Mahommedans are being prosecuted at Allahabad in connection with the attack made on Mr. G. S. Subramaniam, the officer in charge of the Bhamrauli aerodrome, on May 30 last.

Mr. Subramaniam stated that while he was examining the ground preparing for the reception of two planes which he expected at Bamrauli he noticed two men inside the aerodrome who started moving off as he went towards them. On being challenged they replied rudely, and when he caught hold of one of them and asked them to accompany him to his office they assaulted him with lathis. The witness added that he received several injuries in consequence, including one on the hand which was severe. Further hearing was then adjourned.—A.P.

MUSSOLINI "CHALLENGED" IN ROME

Militia Orders Cars To Be Pulled Up For Dangerous Driving

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Aug. 6.

Rome—A patrol of street militia which pulled up a car along via Flaminia for dangerous driving, had a shock when it discovered that the occupant was Signor Mussolini.

Profuse apologies followed, but Il Duce good-humouredly congratulated the men on their zeal and finding that they were war veterans, chatted cordially with them and even autographed their identity cards before proceeding.—Reuter.

Grain Merchant's Shop Picketed

—:o:—

For picketing the office of Messrs. Tokarsi Mulji dealing in grain a Congress volunteer was arrested by the Pydhoni police on Saturday. Another man was also taken in custody for selling Congress Bulletins at Mandvi on the same day.

U. P. Governor In Simla

—:o:—

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the United Provinces, arrived here to-day.—A.P.

No Negotiations With Gandhi Yet

—:o:—

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

The Associated Press learns on high authority that the report published in the press stating that the Viceroy has been in communication with Mahatma Gandhi is entirely untrue.—A.P.

Canadian Police "Frame-Up"

—:o:—

PROTEST AGAINST MALONE'S ARREST

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Toronto.—The Canadian Labour Defence League has denounced the arrest of Malone in connection with the alleged plot to assasinate Mr. Thomas as "frame-up" by the Canadian police. The League asserts that the Ottawa police engineered the case against Malone during an unemployed demonstration last week at which a policeman placed a revolver on the runningboard of a motor car, which Malone was driving.

POLICE DENY CHARGE.

Ottawa.—The police indignantly deny the Labour League's charge and state that Malone was arrested after demonstration but was immediately released.—Reuter.

MIDNIGHT RAID OF NIGHT CLUB IN CITY

Police Seize Over 40 Packs Of Playing Cards And Large Amount Of Cash

15 WELL-TO-DO MERCHANTS ARRESTED

The gay career of a night club in Gaiwadi, Bombay, whose members were supposed to indulge in innocent recreation such playing bridge and bezique, was brought to an end by the Princess Street Police when they raided the place by surprise at midnight on Saturday and arrested 14 persons while they alleged to be actually gambling.

WELL-TO-DO-MERCHANTS.

The [illegible] men are mostly well-to-do Gujarati merchants. The [illegible] the building Karsondas Narandas was also pu[illegible]

The p[illegible] a long time suspected that the club was rea[illegible] when they searched the premises found an[illegible]

More t[illegible]ing cards,
A board [illegible] the purpose of gambling,
About 500[illegible]d and green colours which are suppose[illegible] or lost;
And a larg[illegible]

CAUGHT R[illegible]red. On being opened box was found to [illegible] cash and tokens of [illegible]bering 500 or more [illegible]s.

When th[illegible]ound in the room ed to raid the club [illegible]d and the police [illegible]uated in Radha [illegible] Street, Gaiwadi a[illegible]r Rs. 1,700. man of the buildi[illegible]ed the own- alarm and there wa[illegible]ONS able stir in the b[illegible] lasted police officers, howev[illegible] into the building an[illegible] just in time to trap [illegible] while they were allege[illegible] been engaged in gambli[illegible]

OWNER OF BUILD[illegible]
ARRESTED

Fourteen persons wer[illegible] ins de a room and [illegible] about the floor were [illegible] number of playing cards; in red and green and loose[illegible] The police also found a m[illegible] which concealed some pl[illegible] cards. The police searched room thoroughly and a cash

Ordinances Have Dislocated Trade

PLEA FOR SWADESHI

MAHAMANDAL TAKES STOCK OF COUNTRY'S PLIGHT

The claim that the Ordinances were designed to give relief to businessmen has been proved to be untenable.

Government interference in trade and commerce was not desirable and the arrest and detention of prominent businessmen has resulted in dislocation of trade.

Politics and business can never be divorced.

Sir Samuel Hoare's new procedure has no support of Indian businessmen.

These points were stressed in several speeches delivered at the annual general meeting of the Federation of Bombay Commercial Associations (Vyapari Mahamandal) which is representative of almost every trade in Bombay.

—:o:—

National Interests Above Trade

—:o:—

The second annual general meeting of the Federation of Bombay Commercial Association (Vyapari Manamandal) was held on Sunday afternoon at the Bullion Exhange Building, Mr. Velji Lakhamsi, the new Chairman of the Association, presided.

The President moved the annual report and the balance sheet for the last year for adoption. The report stated that the Ordinances applied in January 1932 and their administration had curtailed the field of activities of the Association. Still, the Association continued to render useful service to the country and in doing so it always kept in view national interests and the interest of Indian trade.

PROTEST AGAINST ORDINANCE RAJ.

The report gave a summary of the work done by the Association which included a protest against the Ordinances and expression of opinion on various measures affecting Indian trade brought forward by the Government.

The President in the course of his speech remarked that the world-wide depression had affected Indian trade to a great extent. Tariff walls ha been raised in all countries and they were blockading commerce. The political situation in the country made matters worse. It was most unfavourable for recovery of trade.

Although the Government professed that the Ordinances were aimed at relieving the situation what actually happened according to the speaker was that they affected the trade most adversely. Government interference in trade and commerce was not desirable and the arrests and detention of prominent businessmen resulted in dislocation of trade.

The ridiculous extent to which the administration of ordinances could go was demonstrated in a recent order served on a vegetable vendor in Bengal wherein the District Magistrate required him to sell vegetables twice in a week at a particular market and report to the police that he had done so.

FINANCIERS & POLITICS.

Politics and business, in the opinion of the speaker could never be divorced. They were inseparable. That was the lesson of history. Even to-day Wall Street was being chiefly influenced by politics.

Criticising the financial policy of the Government Mr Velji observed that almost every Government had put an embargo on the export of gold and nowhere had people to clamour for it. But in India things were different. The people were clamour-

(Continued on page 7).

SIMON PREACHES SERMON

Hopes To See Irish Question Settled By Arbitration

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The earnest hope of the British Government that either arbitration or negotiations would be speedily adopted in respect of the Irish land annuities was expressed by Sir John Simon in a speech at Barnsley.

He declared that there was no analogy with war debts. Indeed, Ireland was the one country in Europe besides Belgium, which had been forgiven its share of war debts. Altogether "our position is, and was that, we wish to agree on a procedure fair to both sides, but whatever procedure is followed, men of goodwill on both sides of the Irish Channel will hope that means will soon be found to end controversy."—Reuter.

OLYMPIC SPORTS

—:o:—

U. S. Success In 400 Metres Relay

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Los Angeles—The United States has established worlds' record for 400 Metres Relay (four multiplied by hundred) and 1,600 Metres Relay (four multiplied by four hundred) in the semi-finals, respective times being 40 6|10 seconds and 3 minutes 11 8|10 seconds.

Isohollo (Finland) won 3,000 Metres Steeplechase, his time being 10 minutes and 33 4|10 seconds. Evenson (Britain) was the second. The runners covered extra lap owing to a mistake of the lap checker.

The Decathlon was won by Bausch (United States) with 8462.23, which is world's record.

Oxenstierna (Sweden) won the Modern Pentathlon with a loss of 32 points.—Reuter.

BELGAUM CONGRESS CONVICTIONS

Cutting Of Toddy Trees & Its Sequel

(By Mail).

BELGAUM, Aug. 4.

Mr. N. I. Kangle, First Class Magistrate at Hukeri (Dist. Belgaum) with Special Ordinance Powers convicted last week Mr. M. P. Patil, Pleader, vice-President of the Belgaum District Congress Committee and a member of the All-India Congress Committee and nine others under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sections 148, 341, 447 and 427 of the Indian Penal rious terms of imprisonment and Code and sentenced them to vaamounts of fine.

The prosecution case was briefly that on the night of February 29 last and in the early hours of the following day these accused along with others who are absconding, all Congressmen, being armed with lathis and axes and after forming an unlawful assembly committed criminal tresspass in three Survey Numbers, 248, 249 and 336 of Thanehattargi in the Belgaum District, and by resorting to physical force caused wrongful restraint to the complainant and cut 01 toddy trees and thus furthered the activities of the Congress associations declared unlawful and caused loss to the Government and the complainant.—A.P.

Solving The Unemployment Problem!

—:o:—

OLD JAIL BIRD'S BRIGHT IDEA

A man who has 11 previous convictions to his credit for offences of petty thefts, pick-pocketing and shop-lifting has been rearrested by the Bhoiwada police.

This time he is alleged to be responsible for depriving a large number of clerks and employees in offices of their midday tiffin. The man has been stealing from time to time tiffin carriers and not only helped himself to their contents but pledged the utensils with Marwaris and obtained small sums of moneys. He thus solved the unemployment problem for himself—independent of any hotel bill or necessity of working for petty cash.

CARTLOAD OF TIFFIN CARRIERS

The police believe that the man has been making his living on the theft of these tiffin carriers alone for a considerable time. Nearly a cart-load of tiffin carriers, all made of brass have been traced from a number of Marwaris with whom they were said to have been pledged by the accused.

The police also hope to recover more such articles in the course of their inquiries. The name of the arrested man is Narayan Bapu, a Mahar, who comes from Hyderabad.

Recently a large number of thefts of tiffin carriers were reported to the police by "Ghatti boys" who generally carry a number of tiffin carriers in a basket and deliver them at different offices.

The Bhoiwada police arrested the man on mere suspicion but on looking to his old record detained him and in the course of inquiries it was found out that he was one of those thriving on the theft of tiffin carriers. A large number of these are now lying at the Bhoiwada Police waiting to be identified by the owners.

BEAST OF THE CITY

—:o:—

Begins In "Chronicle" From To-day

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Situations Vacant.

WANTED—CLERKS. GENERAL CLERKS. TICKET COLLECTORS for certain Railway and different departments. Apply with 4 as. stamp to MANAGER. GENERAL BUSINESS CORPORATION DELHI.
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A 5342

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A R 7713

WANTED for a Railway Union in Bombay, a SECRETARY, knowing Typewriting and Accountancy. Only Gujarati and Hindi knowing persons need apply to Box No. 1689, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED—Some energetic YOUNGMEN and LADIES, wishing to earn more than Rs 100 per month, by working in leisure hours without investing any capital. Get free particulars from THE NATIONAL TRADING CO., LUDHIANA.
A R 7720

WANTED A BRANCH MANAGER for the Country Insurance Co., Ltd., at Bombay, to control and push the business of the Company in Bombay Presidency. Salary Rs. 300/- per month plus decent T. A. Investment Rs. 10,000/- shall be necessary on joining. Please apply Messrs. MENUR & CO., Managing Agents, Stephen House, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
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A 5292

WANTED—CANDIDATES for A.M.I.E., Sub-Engineer, and Overseer Classes. ONE POST GUARANTEED. Prospectus free from S. A. Haidar, B.Sc. Engg. Hons. (Glas.) Managing Director, HEWETT ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Lucknow
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E

Lost and Found

LOST—In the down Deccan Queen on Saturday 7th May, 1932, a PARCEL, containing valuable German Books in Chemistry presented by Mr. G. S. Sardesai to the Fergusson College, Poona. The gentleman finding the same should kindly forward it to Prof. V. B. NAIK, Librarian, Fergusson College, Poona, 4.
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P R7709

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Public Notices

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STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 3000—6" x 2' S. W. Pipes and 1000—9" x 2' S. W. Pipes.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 12th August 1932 with an earnest money of Rs. 200. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed "Tenders for S. W. Pipes 6" and 9".
The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.
The time within which the supply will be made, must be stated.
Forms of contract, specification, &c., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. K. VARIAVA,
Chief Storekeeper.
566 DeLisle Road,
Bombay No. 11.
5341

S. S. TAIAN MARU.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 6th instant from Japan via wayports and been berthed in Victoria Dock No. 2. No Survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
123, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

GRAND BONAFIDE SALE.
Under instructions from the parties concerned Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will, on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 10-30 in the morning (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at No. 18, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome furniture and articles specially made to order by Roberts and Benjamin consisting of telescopic dining table in 21 pieces, leather-lined Arm Chairs, mirror back side boards, and dinner wagons, Drawing Room Jacobean and Chesterfield suites made by John Roberts, rich cabinet, sofas, artistically made drawing room Cabinets, complete library room furniture by Roberts comprising book cases, tables, and chairs one pair rich Candlebara, made of white jade and old bronze under glass domes, old brass ware old and rare genuine Chinaware consisting of Kang-He-Ming and Seuen-Tih periods, very rich large and small oil paintings by known artists two pairs English marble top pier tables, one chiming clock by McCabe, rich marble figures and pillars, bed room furniture such as almirahs, Zoondah cupboards, dressing and washhand tables all by Roberts. Rich book and silver show cases, also 1 seven-seater touring Hotchkiss car in running order, etc.
The above will be on view from WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.
N.B.:—Rich Garden pots and tubs will be sold on the same day at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.).
The Sale will commence at 10-30 in the morning and will be carried on till 200 lots are sold and will be resumed at 2-30 P.M. on the same day.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTION SALE.
Under kind instruction from the Garrison Engineer, Bombay and the Officer I/C. Medical Store Depot, Byculla, the undersigned will offer for Sale on dates and places mentioned below:—
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Teak Window Doors Scantlings, Corrugated iron sheets, Shutters scrap iron, Water tanks, crane Railing Trolley Lines, Wooden Boarding.
On FRIDAY, 26-8-32, at Butcher Island a Steam Boat will leave Ballard Pier at 9 A.M. for conveying likely purchasers, Pipes, Cranes and other stores.
On SATURDAY, 27-8-32, at 9 A.M. sharp, at Medial Stores Depot, Byculla, Bombay.
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Terms strictly cash as usual. For further particulars apply to:—
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Under instructions from the Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—
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Under instructions from the parties concerned, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 13th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—
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* Taian Maru	3159	6 Aug.	17 Aug.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	@23 Aug
* Tokiwa Maru	6972	17 Aug.	31 Aug.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@ 5 Sept.
x Iyo ,,	5962	30 Aug.	13 Sept.
* Shin-i Maru	3812	2 Sept.	6 Sept.

* Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

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Kashima Maru	10000	1 Sept.	19 Sept.

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Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru	22000	24 Aug.	30 A
Asama Maru	22000	7 Sept.	

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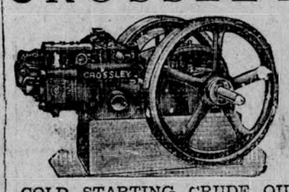
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INDIAN INSTITUTE OF BANKERS EXAM.

Success Of Students Of Davar's College

The following students of the Davar's College of Commerce who appeared in the 1932 Indian Institute of Bankers Examination have been declared successful. From details given below, it would be noticed that eleven students have completed part I examination, three have completed part II, and 139 passes have been secured in subjects examination by the scholars of this College.

The following students have completed Part II and are eligible for the Indian Institute of Bankers Diploma Cer. A.I.I.B.:—
(1) M. H. Matbar; (2) J. D. Veliath, and (3) A. J. Fernandez.

The following students have completed Part I examination:—
(1) Homi J. Banker; (2) P. J. Jeejeebhoy; (3) S. F. Rodrigues; (4) Mohanlal L. Desai; (5) W. S. Eagle; (6) S. Ramaswamy; (7) Kantilal U. Shukla; (8) K. Janardan Nayar; (9) D. S. Kundajee; (10) Babubhai Atmaram Karak, and (11) K. Venkataraghavan.

PASSES.

The following is the list of Passes in subjects mentioned below:

Banking Law and Practice:
Part I.
Chimanlal D. Pandya; Chhabildas C. Shah; Abdul L. A. Saudagar; Manekshaw S. Buhariwalla; Manek H. Dotiwalla; Meherji D. Vajifdar; Balibhai N. Shah; Ahmed A. Kadim; K. P. Kulathu; Kantilal C. Shah; A. C. Gopalsunderam; K. Venkataraghavan; Hanumanth V. Imarathi; Vishnu H. Gokhale; Homi J. Banker; Pestonji J. Jeejeebhoy; Perdun S. Bilimoria; Sebastian F. Rodrigues; William S. Eagle; Rustom N. Kias; K. J. Nayar; J. P. Moses; N. P. Royzada.

Economics
Part I.
Chimanlal D. Pandya; Vishnu H. Gokhale; Ganesh G. Desai Homi J. Banker; Pestonji J. Jeejeebhoy; Mohanlal L. Shah; Meherji D. Vajifdar; Balubhai N. Shah; K. P. Kulathu; K. Venkata Raghavan; Hanumanth V. Imarathi; Abdul L. A. Saudagar Prabhakar G. Tongaoaker; Manekshaw S. Buhariwalla; Manek H. Dotiwalla; Nandlal K. Shah Sebastian F. Rodrigues; Kumbakonam V. Iyer, and N. P. Royzada.

English Composition:
Part I.
S. Ganesh G. Desai; Pestonji J. Jeejeebhoy; Ferdun S. Bilimoria Homi J. Banker; Laxmanrao G. Gulwadi; Sabastian F. Rodrigues; K. Janardan Nayar; N. P. Royzada; K. Venkataraghavan, S. K. Viviji, and Mohanlal L. Desai.

Commercial Geography:
Part I.
Chimanlal D. Pandya; Homi J. Banker; Pestonji J. Jeejeebhoy Gangadhar D. Chandawadkar, Thakorbhai H. Patel; Sebastian F. Rodrigues; R. C. Sheht; M. H. Khwaja; N. P. Royzada Abdul L. A. Saudagar; Manekshaw S. Buhariwalla; Manek H Dotiwalla; Ferdun S. Bilimoria Maherji D. Vajifdar; K. P. Kulathu; Fulchand K. Sharma; B. K. Kale, and K. Venkataraghavan.

Elementary Accounts And Arithmetic:
Part I.
HHanumanth V. Imarathi; Homi J. Banker; Meherji D. Vajifdar; Balubhai N. Shah; K. P. Kulathu; D. S. Kundaji; Fulchand K. Sharma; Abdul L. Anmadkhan Saudagar; Pestonji J. Jeejeebhoy; Sebastian F. Rodrigues; Subramania Ramaswamy, K. J. Nayar; Kantilal C. Shah and K. Venkataraghavan.

Banking Law and Practice.
Part II.
Kumbakonam V. Iyer; Sumanlal N. Talati; M. H. Mathar; D. S. Kundaji; Ambalal M. Shah; J. D. Veliath; Mohanlal L. Desai; Subramania Ramaswamy; M. D. Parekh; Kantilal U. Shukla and Prithi N. Chaddha.

Economics:
Part II.
Mohanlal L. Desai; Bhasker P. Shende; A. F. Maduram; M. S. Banker; D. S. Kundaji; Ambalal M. Shah; William S. Eagle; Subramania Ramaswamy; S. S. Pochkhanwalla; K. J. Nayar, and Herbane L. Mehan.

English Composition:
Part II.
Ahmed A. Kadim; Subramania Ramaswamy; William S. Eagle; Bhasker P. Shende; Sumanlal N. Talati.

Commercial Geography:
Part II.
Mohanlal L. Desai; Rustom N. Kias; A. F. Maduram; D. S. Kundaji; William S. Eagle; Sumanlal N. Talati; K. J. Nayar, and Prithi N. Chaddha.

Foreign Exchange:
Part II.
Ahmed A Kadim.

Indian Government Financial Administration and Procedure.
Part II.
Kumbakonam V. Iyer; Ahmed A. Kadim; Subramania Ramaswamy; S. E. Pochkhanawalla; Krina S. Chaturvedy; D. S. Kundajee; G. K. Patadia; Ambalal M. Shah; Anthony J. Fernandez; William S. Eagle; Bhaskar P. Shende; Sumanlal N. Talati; K. J. Nayar; T. R. Shivrama; Babubhai A. Karak; Prithi N. Chaddha, and K. Venkata Raghavan.

POWERS OF HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE

Mr. A. R. Gadkari writes:—

The case which was recently tried by Mr. Oscar Brown, Special Magistrate presiding at Mazagaon Court, for the trial of the riot cases and the report which appeared in full in papers, has created some misapprehension in the minds of the public regarding the powers of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates.

During the disturbances the services of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates are requisitioned with a view to disperse an unlawful assembly of 5 or more persons. Under the Bombay City Police Act Section 40 (1) the officer in charge of a section who is either an Inspector or the Superintendent of Police has power to disperse any unlawful assembly or any assembly of 5 or more persons likely to cause disturbance of the public peace. Under Section 40 (2) of the said Act if any such assembly if upon being so called upon does not disperse either the magistrate or the officer in charge of the section may disperse the same by force and it is under this section that the magistrate is empowered to call upon the Military officer of the highest rank present or the Police officer to disperse such assembly. Beyond this the Honorary Presidency Magistrates have got no further powers.

It appears from the evidence of Mr. N. K. Lalkaka, Hon. Presidency Magistrate that he exceeded his own powers in as much as that he entered certain buildings and affected arrest of certain people in those buildings. From the wording of the Section 40 (2) it is clear that the Hon. Presidency Magistrates have no powers to act in the manner in which Mr. N. K. Lalkaka did. This is a matter of great importance from the point of view of the public as well as from that of the Society of the Honorary Magistrates. I hope the President of the Society of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates will look into the matter and see that they are made aware of their powers under the law.

It is for the President of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Association to look into the matter.

GODS AND FOWLS

Renaming Of A Bombay Road

BOMBAY, Friday.

Regarding the proposal to rename of Kombad Gully as Ganesh Gully, the Municipal Commissioner in a letter to the Corporation, says: The street in question which was taken over from the City Improvement Trust in 1923 is a 40 feet tarred street with paved footpaths. The only ground on which the suggestion to change its name to Ganesh Gully has been advanced, is that a Ganesh Utsav is held at a chowk in the vicinity of this street once a year. I do not consider this an adequate ground for giving the proposed name to the street.

On general grounds, although I am aware that some of the well-known streets in the town bear the names of gods and goddesses, I do not think it desirable that this practice should be continued. The street can therefore retain its present name. A proposal to alter the name will be submitted hereafter when a suitable occasion arises.

The letter was discussed by the Works Committee. Mr. B. G. Parelkar who was present by invitation and was heard by the committee, submitted that the lane in question got its present name from the trade in fowls, etc., which was carried on by some hawkers there. He suggested that as the lane was a public street and as it was not yet named by the Municipality, it might be named as Ganesh Gully.

The Chairman observed that the Commissioner had already stated in his report that a proposal to alter the name would be submitted when a suitable occasion arose.

After discussion it was resolved that the Commissioner's report be forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that it recorded.

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TRADE AND FINANCE

PLETHORA OF FUNDS IN MONEY MARKETS

Bazar Expects Second Rupee Loan

ADVANTAGE OF PREVAILING MONEY CONDITIONS

Weekly Market Reviews

(From Our Special Correspondent)

BOMBAY, August 5.

MONEY.

There was a plethora of funds in the money market and call loans were freely available at 1-1|2 per cent with few borrowers even at this level. The suspension of the sale of treasury bills at a time when maturities are heavy and trade in general at a low ebb acccounts for the abundance of funds. Furthermore there is a continuous efflux of funds from upcountry to trade centres. Treasury bill renewals this week amounted to Rs. 155.75 lakhs, while maturities were nearly 650 lakhs with an additional Rs. 233 lakhs, maturing next week. The trade demand shows a small decline of about Rs. 7-1|2 lakhs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to three months 2 per cent. and six months 2-1|2 p.c. to 3 p.c.

RUPEE LOAN.

There are rumours in the local market that Government of India are contemplating the issue of a second rupee loan in the near future. These rumours have been current for some time, but have been more or less confirmed by the recent action of the Government in suspending the sale of treasury bills although there are heavy maturities during this month and furthermore, Government have to repay about Rs. 17 crores on 1st October for the unconverted portion of the 6 per cent. 1932 bonds. If there should be the slightest truth in the rumour, the present is indeed a propitious time for the Government to come out with a new loan. Large funds which have been repatriated from London through sale of India sterling stocks have been partly starved of investment owing to the deficiency of long-term terminable loans at a reasonable yield. In fact, the sale of India sterling stocks in London has been retarded owing to the difficulty of finding suitable reinvestment proposition.

UNUSUAL PRACTICE.

Although it will be a departure from the usual practice to issue another rupee loan in the same year, yet in the existing circumstances, this action on the part of the authorities will not be out of place. It is common practice in the Western countries to issue loans at short intervals and take full advantage of the prevailing money conditions. The security market in India is in a very healthy condition just now and Government will very likely succeed in securing large amounts for a long-term loan if they so desire. It may be noted that Government have to pay large amounts aggregating about Rs. 79 crores for maturing loans during the coming three years and this will indeed be a good opportunity for them to try and convert these by offering the holders reasonable terms.

GILT EDGED MARKET

The gilt edged market was quet at the opening, but following the suspension of the sale of treasury bills, the market assumed a buoyant tone and prices firmed up alround. There was an investment inquiry in all scrips and moderate amounts exchanged hands at rising prices. Even short term money is being diverted to the security market owing to the stoppage of treasury bills sale. 3-1|2 per cent. Paper fluctuated widely but the undertone was steady at the close, the quotation being Rs. 69-14. 5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55 gained nearly a rupee to Rs. 105-2. 1939-44 loan recorded a rise of about a rupee over last closing at Rs. 93-4. 1933 and 1935 loans kept steady at Rs. 101-5 and Rs. 100-4. 6 per cent. 1932 bonds 1932 is quoted at Rs. 100-9 and [illegible] per cent. Bombay Development loan remained almost unchanged at Rs. 105-8 and treasury bonds steadied to Rs. 104-12. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan further improved to Rs. 79-11 and 1934-37 Loan to Rs. 95-10. 4-1|2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan moved up by a rupee to Rs. 90-2 and 1934 bonds from Rs. 99-8 to Rs. 99-12. 5-1|2 per cent. 1938-40 new loan closed at Rs. 101-12.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange was steady on the whole barring a temporary set-back following the announcement regarding treasury bills, when rates dropped by 1|32d. with sellers holding off. While business was freely done in ready T.T. at 1|6-3|32 at the opening, there were good buyers at this level on Wednesday with no sellers. But towards the close, however, there were few buyers under 1|6-1|8 with sellers at 1|6-1|16. Sales of gold continued, but the cover in connection with the sale of India sterling stocks was on a reduced scale, but remittance inquiry was also limited. Merchandise export bills continue scarce. The following are the forward rates:—August|September 1|6-1|16: October|December 1|6-1|32 and January|February 1|6.

The dollar sterling quotation improved from dollars 3.50-1|2 to dollars 51-1|2 in mid-week but eased and closed at dollars 3.49-1|2. French francs moved between 89.28 and 89.68. The Belga remained almost unchanged at 25.25 and the Italian lira closed at 68.70.

GOLD.

The gold market remained steady with minor fluctuations in the price of ready which was quoted between Rs. 28-13 and Rs. 28-14-6 per tola throughout. To-day however, there was a sharp rise in the price of ready to Rs. 29. Following breakness in the London-New York cross rate which declined from dollars 3.51-1|2 to dollars 3.49-1|2. The volume of business was of moderate size, but this week's shipment is expected to be smaller than last week which amounted to Rs. 9.31 lakhs per s.s. "President Adams" Rs. 15.90 lakhs per s.s. "City of Eastbourne" and Rs. 122.35 lakhs per s.s. "Rajputana". The daily offtake is still poor at 2000 tolas with stocks amounting to about 2 lakhs tolas. The quotation in London eased during the week from 117s. 8d. to 117s. but closed at 117s. 5d. Sovereign rates kept steady at Rs. 18|3|3. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 29 and Rs 28-13 both for ready and 17th August settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 217,934 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

Despite firm advices from Shanghai, the local silver market was quiet and lethargic. While the tael improved from 1s. 8-5|16 to 1s. 8-1|2d. the price of ready in the local market declined from Rs. 55-- to Rs. 54-8 with a reaction to 54|15 at the close. The daily offtake is very small averaging 10 bars with stocks mounting to 8400 bars and this would seem to account for the existing easy conditions. In fact prices remained about a rupee under the import parity. So long as there is a feeling of uncertainty regarding the duty on silver, the price in the local market is not likely to show any considerable improvement and forward trading will remain restricted. In London the highest and lowest rates were 17-1|4d. and 17-3|16d. for ready and 17-5|16d. and 17-1|4d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 55-1 and Rs. 54-8 for ready, Rs. 55-6 and Rs. 54-12 for 22nd August settlement and Rs. 56-1 and Rs. 55-6 for 20th September settlement. There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail. Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £13,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 15,224 in coin and 200 bars. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £ nil.

SHARES.

The share market remained steady with an alround recovery in rates. Cotton mill shares advanced by 5 to 10 points over last week's closing and it seems as though investors are taking some interest in this market. The report of the Tariff Board on the matter of the necessity or otherwise of increased duties on textile imports, which is now before the Government, has caused a certain amount of hesitancy in cotton mill section but the undertone is steady. The decision of the Government is awaited with keen interest by the investing public. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 657|8-668|12; Century Rs. 205-211|4; Central India Rs. 252|8-263|12-262|8; Crescent Rs. 45-47|8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 262|8-263|12; Indore Malwa Rs. 340-345; Kohinoor Rs. 118|12-125; New Great Rs. 116|4-121|4-120; Pearls Rs. 145-151|4-147|8; Simplex Rs. 55xd.-52|8xd.-54|12xd.; and Swadeshi Rs. 211|4-216|4.

Shares in the miscellaneous group were steadier in sympathy with cotton mill shares and moderate amount of business is transacted in iron and steel shares. Tata iron ordys closed and Rs. 22-8 with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 245. Tata Hydros are quoted at Rs. 126|4. Tata Power shares advanced from Rs. 512|3 to Rs. 545. Andhra Valleys improved to Rs. 921|4. Alcocks receded slightly from Rs. 128|12 to Rs. 125 and Bombay Burmah from Rs. 332|8xd. to Rs. 331|4xd. Bombay Trams kept steady at Rs. 112-8 and Bombay steams at Rs. 210. Cement shares also were steady, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 14-10 and Indian Cements at Rs. 185. Katni Ordys improved from Rs. 168|12 to Rs. 172-8 with Defds. from Rs. 620 to Rs. 626|4.

Imperial Bank shares advanced from Rs. 1091-4xd. to Rs. 1105xd and Contributories from Rs. 263|4 to Rs. 271|4. Bank of India shares kept steady at Rs. 37|8xd. and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 16-5.

BOMBAY YARN MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 3.

There is no special change to report in our market during the week under review owing to a number of holidays intervening. The turnover during the week has therefore been comparatively smaller and prices have not undergone any material change either way. The undertone has remained fairly steady, but the offtake has not at all improved inspite of the firm undertone in Cotton prices. It is quite probable that the dealers and upcountry buyers have been awaiting very eagerly the American Bureau report which will be published on Monday the 8th instant and till then they prefer to wait and watch the course of Cotton prices and do not wish to operate in any big quantities. Enquiries from upcountry districts therefore have been considerably reduced and therefore some of the weak holders have been offering to sell their stocks at slightly lower prices in almost all kinds of yarns particularly in Cotton yarns. Besides this, the buyers have been eagerly awaiting the Interim Report of the Tariff Board and the subsequent action the Government might take in connection with the increase in Japanese Duties. In the midst of all these uncertain circumstances buyers prefer to wait for a few days and therefore buying is only in a small scale. The tendency of the market is uncertain at present.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Dealers are undergoing huge losses in their stock lots owing to comparatively much lower prices of Japanese yarns of similar counts and qualities and naturally therefore they are not placing any fresh business. Business with Manchester yarns is practically hopeless for the time being except in some rare qualities.

JAPANESE YARNS.

These yarns have been moving fairly well, although even in this class of yarns the buyers' requirements for the time being have been satisfied and in view of the uncertainty regarding the change in Import Duties buyers hesitate to make any large purchases at present. The Extremely cheap prices of Japanese yarns however attract the attention of the consumers all over the country and the turnover is comparatively better. The Japanese Exchange is yet very favourable and further forward business on a limited scale has been arranged in Japanese and Shanghai yarns at price which are much cheaper than the Manchester yarns as well as Indian yarns.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Improved demand for this class of yarns reported in our last has continued during the week under review, but in the latter part of the week the rush for buying seems to have abated for the time being principally due to heavy stocks now accumulated in all the principal consuming districts of India. As a matter of fact owing to rumours about higher Duty on Japanese yarns, dealers and consumers have purchased bigger quantities of Syndicate goods in anticipation of making profits and stocks therefore in the consuming districts have comparatively considerably increased. It now remains to be seen how these stockists will fare in course of time but it seems pretty certain that as a result of heavy purchases during the last 2/3 weeks the offtake for the next few weeks might be correspondingly reduced unless of course there is an improved demand for Artificial Silk cloth produced by the weavers. Any way the present prices are undoubtedly cheap and attractive and we expect a fair turnover in this class of yarns.

INDIAN YARNS.

[illegible] by our Mills have been much smaller during the past week mostly due to the uncertainty of the future course of the market and also due to disparity between the buyers and sellers' ideas of prices. Inspite of improvement in Cotton, prices in the local market have not at all improved, on the other hand demand has fallen off, whereas the spinners are compelled to ask for higher prices in as much as they have got to pay higher for their raw materials. Monsoon is satisfactory almost everywhere, although in some parts, as usual, there are more rains whereas in some parts less rains than required, but generally Monsoon has so far proved satisfactory and it is very likely that the demand for our yarns might improve after a few days. Stocks in the consuming districts are not very large and if Cotton remains steady for a few days it is almost likely that confidence amongst consumers may be regained. We do not look for any material change in prices pending the American Bureau Report.

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NOBODY TO BE SATISFIED

Die-Hard Steam-Roller To Be Driven Over Liberals And Communalists

(By B. G. HORNIMAN.)

According to reports from London, the Cabinet have now taken decisions on the two points, which, as I said yesterday, constitute the immediate difficulties with which the Government is faced. In both matters, it may be assumed, that the decisions will not be favourably received by those who are anxiously concerned about them—the Liberals who have revolted against Sir Samuel Hoare's new policy and the Communalists who are perturbed by anticipations of the Premier's Award.

The London correspondent of the "Times of India," who, no doubt, gets his information direct from the India Office, makes a curious statement about the Communal Award. Prefacing his remarks with the warning that "forecasts and interpretations of the Cabinet's decisions" have to be received with the utmost caution"—which, I only mention, as I wish to repeat that the forecast which was published in the "Chronicle" was an accurate outline of the main conclusions which, at the time, represented the considered decisions of the Government,—the correspondent says,

NOBODY TO BE SATISFIED.

"All that can be predicted with confidence about the Communal Award is that, it will be on such judicial and reasonable lines that probably not a single community or section will be entirely satisfied with it because of the inherent necessity for such an adjudication meeting the claims of all minorities."

This is a curious justification of an award that is likely to satisfy none of the parties concerned. But it is notable, because it indicates, that the Award will be on the lines indicated by the "Chronicle." Muslims who have been nursing the comforting belief that Mr. MacDonald would give them all they were asking for are doomed to disappointment.

A MAN OF COMPROMISE.

The Premier is a man who believes first and last in compromise. It is the principle on which he always works. It is almost a passion with him, and he is incapable of deciding anything except on the basis of compromise. In the present case, of course, he is right, for it is obviously impossible to reconcile the conflicting claims of the communalists and it is as obviously impossible to attempt to settle the problem they present except by way of compromise. The difficulty is, however, that there is no conceivable compromise that will be agreeable to or even acceptable, 'faute de mieux,' by the Communalists in India, if it is imposed by a third party. Compromise, we know, there must be in the long run, but the only kind of compromise that will ever have the least chance of becoming a workable understanding in practice will be one which is arrived at by Indians themselves sitting down together and thrashing out the issues.

That is not likely to happen until it is realised that no community or section stands any chance of being favoured at the expense of others in an award made by a third party, whoever it may be, and that this, therefore, is a matter that can only be settled by a process of give-and-take between Indians themselves.

LOGICAL ABSURDITY.

The statement I have quoted from the cable in the "Times" shows what an absurdity it is to expect that the Prime Minister can possibly produce an award which will be accepted by anyone in this country as a settlement of one of the greatest problems that has ever faced politicians in any part of the world. It tells us that the Award, being on judicial and reasonable lines, cannot be expected entirely to satisfy any single community or section because of the inherent necessity for meeting the claims of all minorities."

This sounds very impressive and judicial but it is a logical absurdity, and I should not be surprised if it were worded by Mr. MacDonald himself, as it is characteristic of the sort of flambuoyant but meaningless phraseology with which he sometimes attempts to conceal the nakedness of what he has to say. What it amounts to is, in fact, a contradiction in terms, for we are told that because it is necessary to meet the claims of all nobody can be satisfied, whereas one might be entitled to expect that if the claims of all minorities have been met everybody ought to be satisfied.

THEIR VAIN HOPE.

It is now stated by the London "Times" that the Award will be announced before the end of the month, while a report from another source says it will be issued simultaneously from Simla and London on August 10. The "Chronicle" gave the date as the 15th or 16th and that was the original intention, but it is possible that the Cabinet may, by now, be satisfied that all will go well at Ottawa and be anxious to publish the Award a few days earlier. No doubt they hope that once the decision is made known, even if it is not satisfactory to any community, everyone will come to the conclusion that there is no alternative but to make the best of a bad bargain, and all the ferment will die down. In this, if it is their hope, the Government will be disappointed. The ferment will increase, but what will come out of it will be for the good of India. For, it must lead ultimately to a settlement by Indians themselves.

HOARE TRIUMPHS.

If the reports regarding the decision of the Cabinet on the question of the new procedure are to be trusted Sir Samuel Hoare has practically held his position. Again, I quote the "Times" correspondent as probably having obtained his information from official sources, and he says, "the coming stages of the policy of consultation will not really be modified."

The possibility of another session of the Round Table Conference is ruled out and we are informed in the approved Hoare style that,

"The time for general discussion is gone. It is no longer required of members of Government to listen to long Second Reading speeches from Indians while remaining silent themselves. The time is come for both sides to express precise and technical details on important points and not general opinions."

HARDLY TACTFUL.

This sort of padagogic admonition to Indians that they are not going to be allowed further opportunity of making speeches, characteristic as it is of the mentality now prevailing at the India Office, is exactly calculated to put the Liberals in an accommodating mood for the reception of the modifications in the Hoare plan which they are to be offered in order to meet their objections to the new policy, while the modifications themselves fall far short of the Liberals' demand and will obviously fail to secure their return to the fold. The proposal to hold a conference on a smaller scale and ask it to appoint delegates to advise the joint Parliamentary Committee does not restore what is understood by the "conference method" or the principle of settlement by agreement.

NOT TO BE TOLERATED.

The "Times" correspondent makes it clear that no pretension on the part of Indians to share in decisions will be tolerated. He says,

it must be remembered that neither by the avowed purpose of its formation nor by its constitution was the Round Table Conference invested with powers of negotiation and final decision. After full consideration has been given to Indian views up to the stage of the report of the Joint Select Committee, the final responsibility for initiating and carrying out the legislation will rest with the Cabinet and Parliament.

This is a shameless repudiation of the principle on which the Prime Minister told the House of Commons negotiations for a settlement,—that is on lines exactly analogous to the accepted procedure in the negotiation of treaties,—would be conducted up to the final stage of the initialling by both sides of an agreement. This agreement was to be accepted by the Government and presented to Parliament as their own decision for which they would accept full responsibility.

ONLY WINSTON!

If this is the utmost length to which the Cabinet is prepared to go to satisfy the Liberals, we may take it in advance, that they will not be satisfied. So the Liberals will not be satisfied, the Communalists will not be satisfied, the Princes—who consider it a derogation of their sovereignity to appear before a Parliamentary Committee in an inferior capacity—will not be satisfied and the Congress will, of course, remain in a state of profound dissatisfaction and active hostility. Nobody will be satisfied except Mr Winston Churchill and his Die-Hards, who with Sir Samue. Hoare as the engineer will proceed to drive their steam roller over everybody. But the task is not going to be so easy as they suppose.

'AS IT STRIKES ME"

In future Mr. Horniman's signed articles will appear, in the first instance, in the morning (City) edition of "The Bombay Chronicle" every day instead of the Evening Edition as hitherto.

In their place Mr. Horniman will contribute to the Evening Edition daily notes on Current Topics under the title of "As It Strikes Me."

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WHOLE LIFE Rs. 25

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Rupee One (32 Pills).

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JAMNAGAR (KATHIAWAR).

Bombay Branch:—

KALBADEVI ROAD.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu—Shravan Shood, 6 1938
Parsi—Aspandad 6, 1301.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar, 5 1351.
Sunrise 6h 17m
Sunset—7h 11m.
Hightide—3-46 15-46.
Lowtide—9-22 22-14.
Phases of the Moon:—First quarter, 9th Aug. 1h 10m p.m. Full moon 16th Aug. 7h 12m p.m. last quarter 24th Aug., 0h. 51m., p.m.; New moon, 1st Sept. 1 h 25 m; a.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

Capitol: "Beast of the City," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empress: "Strangers May Kiss". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire: "Brothers". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior: "His Woman". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Globe: "Chitra-Bakavali". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. matinee Friday at 3 p.m.
Krishna Cinema: "Gulbakavli". Daily 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
Opera House: "Merchant of Venice" Daily 6 and 10 p.m.
Pathe: "Scarface". Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace Talkies (Byculla): "A Free Soul." Daily 6-30 and 9-30. Thursday matinee 4 p.m.
Rialto: "See America Thirst". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Wellington: "Paris-Beguin". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12-0 noon selection of Indian gramophone records. 5-00 p.m. Ladies' Half Hour. Talk by Mai Varerkar on right of women in Marathi. 7-00 p.m. Light Music. Miss Lakdawalla Instrumental Music Mahomed Khan Surbahar Solo.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

There will be no meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday, August 8, the day being a Sectional Parsi holiday viz., Kadmi New Year. The adjourned June meeting of he Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday, August 11, at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time).

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 4 P.M.
THE RIALTO
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Thrills and Chills
Spiced with Fun
On The Spot!
SEE AMERICA THIRST
UNIVERSAL'S SMASHING COMEDY WITH THE FAMOUS COMEDIANS
SLIM SUMMERVILLE
HARRY LANGDON
BESSIE LOVE
ALSO GEORGE SIDNEY AND CHARLIE MURRAY COMEDY

NO QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENTS ON COMMUNAL LINES

Organise On Inter-Provincial Basis, Says Mr. Fyzee

(By S. G. R. N.)

Mr. A A A Fyzee, Cricket Captain of Islam Gymkhana interviewed with a view to ascertain his views on the revival of the quadrangular cricget tournaments, which has been stopped since 1929, said that what was essential was not communal but inter-provincial tournament.

Mr. Fyzee at the outset made it clear that the views he was expressing were his personal views and could not be said to represent the views of the Islam Gymkhana Executive. It was an unwise move, observed Mr. Fyzee to have discontinued the quadrangular cricket tournament, which had never in the past created race prejudice or any unpleasant incidents, barring of course mild barracking here and there which is only a lighter side of the game. The cricket tournament, had on the contrary, brought together the players and spectators of the two great major communities, namely the Hindus and the Muslims. Feelings of extreme amity and good will always prevailed between the two communities and this in itself was a splendid objective attained by the continuance of the tournament.

COMMUNAL ASPECT MUST DISAPPEAR

Mr. Fyzee was of opinion that sooner or later the communal aspect of the tournament must disappear. Instead of the present Quadrangular tournament, there should be organised tournament, not based on racial distinction but only on provincial limits But unless another tournament was hatched, it was an altogether suicidal policy to do away with the Quadrangular tournament which had done so much to raise local cricket in estimation of the whole of India.

PRESENT LOW STANDARD

The standard of local cricket is not only going down but as an inevitable corollary, Bombay, which was till recently the centre of Indian cricket has lost its hold on the cricket bodies in India and slowly but surely the centre is shifting northward, to Patiala, Delhi and Secunderabad in the south.

BOMBAY MUST REGAIN HER PLACE

Bombay must not only regain its old place in Indian cricket but it must be as before the Mecca of Indian cricketers.

To bring this about, Mr. Fyzee suggested to ways. The present Quadrangular tournament should be started as soon as possible, but further more another carnival should be played immediately following the tournament. It should consist of two matches one North vs. South, Bombay of course playing for the South: and another India vs. the Rest, which means the first best eleven who at a minute's call can be said to represent Indian cricket at it's very best versus the next best eleven. After the popularity of these matches is established the Quadrangular should be dropped out.

SELECTION OF PLAYERS

As regards selection of players for these matches, Mr. Fyzee insisted that the selection should be made by a committee of three who will command public confidence and not by a host of jurors. It does not matter whether all the three belong to a single community, communal aspect should be given a complete go by. "Let them be men of honour and integrity having a place in the world of Indian cricket" concluded Mr. Fyzee.

"REVISE THIS POLICY"

City Workers Demand Release Of Labour Leaders

Under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union a crowded meeting of the mill-workers was held on Saturday evening in the compound of a chawl on the Delisle Road. The meeting could not be held as advertised on the Delisle Road Maidan owing to the prohibitory order under section 144 of the C.P.C.

Mr. Nerkar Buva, the Vice-President of the Girni Kamgar Union presided over the meeting.

Messrs. V. B. Karnik, Patil, Jairam, Kankule and Abdul Razak of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union spoke, and the following resolutions were passed:—

RELEASE IMMEDIATELY.

This meeting emphatically condemns the convictions and sentences passed against Mr. Abdul Majid, the acting president of of the Union and Dr. M. R. Shetty and Mr. C. Mascarenhas as an attack on the working class movement and demands their immediate and unconditional release.

This meeting condemns the new policy of the Government of applying section 153-A to the working class movement and its leaders and in view of the fact that the said application of the section would make the whole of the trade-union movement illegal resolves to carry on a vigorous mass movement directed towards the reversal of the new policy.

PROTEST AGAINST SEC. 144

This meeting demands the immediate withdrawal of the prohibitory order under section 144 Criminal P. C. at least from the working class area in view of the fact that the working class area was never seriously affected by the communal disturbances and that the said order seriously interferes with the legitimate trade-union activities of the workers.

REVIVAL OF SANSKRIT

Mrs. Row's Efforts

A European correspondent writes:

Sanskrit has always been considered by Europeans as a dead language and one so difficult that even some Indian students avoid taking it up for their examinations. Realising this, I was very much interested when I heard that a Sanskrit Society had been organized by Mrs. Kshama Row with the co-operation of several learned Pandits and that a meeting was to be held at Mrs. Kshama Row's bungalow at 27, New Marine Lines where the question of popularising and reviving Sanskrit was to be discussed. There was a large gathering of savants on last July 31 and the fluency with which everyone spoke that afternoon brought home to me forcibly the fact the Sanskrit could be as well classed a dead language as English or any other spoken language of to-day.

HARM OF NEGLECTING SANSKRIT.

Mrs. Row while welcoming the guests, regretted the fact that so many men of her land should be so indifferent to Sanskrit which has such a vast literature embracing every branch of Philosophy, Science and Art and of which India can well be proud of. She dwelt on the deplorable fact of boys and girls being persuaded by their parents to learn French merely for examination purposes in preference to learning Sanskrit, especially when French is being taught in most schools and colleges by persons who have never been to France. The result is, they get an incorrect pronunciation and from the personal experience of three years' stay in Paris, she observed that many graduates who have passed their B.A. examination with French could hardly understand a word of a play when they went to a theatre or even order a cup of tea at a restaurant. In other words, French is learnt in India as a dead language, and it is most deplorable that Indians should avoid Sanskrit, the mother of all Aryan languages, which if they had learnt in their childhood, all other Aryan languages would become easy for them. Mrs. Row told her friends that anyone of average intellect staying for a few months in France and Italy could speak French and Italian, a fact which she can vouch for from her own personal experience.

She then mentioned various means of reviving Sanskrit such as by organizing literary societies, encouraging unknown writers forming dramatic societies, starting Sanskrit magazines and newspapers, etc.

NOT A DEAD LANGUAGE.

The other speakers were Shinthre Shastri of the Elphinstone College, a very fluent speaker who dwelt on the wrong impression the world has of Sanskrit being terribly difficult. He said any person can be taught to speak Sanskrit in less than a year. The language is not dead. It is the people whose fortune it is to claim it as the mother of their spoken languages, who are dead. Shinthre Shastri also said that this was the first gathering of so many Pandidts that had ever met at a private house.

Bhawani Shanker Shastri of the St. Xavier's who presided made a touching reference to the late Mr. S. P. Pandit, Mrs. Kshama Row's father, as being the first man to attempt to explain the Vedas. He suggested various means of popularising the language and agreed with his hostess about starting numerous institutions for teaching the language.

The gathering reminded one of salons of enthusiastic women of Paris to bring together groups of writers, artists or musicians. It was replete with intellectual atmosphere and while I heard various persons speaking in Sanskrit, (although I understood nothing), it struck me, a Westerner that none of the speakers found any difficulty of words. Why then should Sanskrit remain a dead language, is more than I can understand. I doubt if I have heard any Englishman lecturing in English with greater facility.

Principles Of Astrology

—:o:—

"The Eloquence of Astrology" or the ways of God to Man by Kutbudin Sultan, Madras. Pages 126. Price Rs. 2-12-0.

This book discusses general principles of Astrology and the author has made an attempt in a philosophic way to explain reasons of planetary influences. Astrology is believed to be a lifeless knowledge and has lost all attractions in the blaze of modern civilization. The author is a great believer in the Science of Astrology which he describes as philosophy and religion of the world. The book is divided in several sections and the "Theory of Karma" or the "Law of Causation" makes one to believe in the doctrine of pre-existence which forms the fundamental basis of Hinduism. Various systems of astrology obtained in this country as well as in Egypt, China and other countries are well argued to be one and same. They are described in an attractive style, and the learned discourse is an indication of the painstaking research the author has made in the subject.

STATES' PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

Deputation To Be Sent To Maharana

UDAIPUR FIRING ECHO

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference was held in the rooms of the Conference office at Dehnukar building last week when Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, A. W. Thakkar, Ranchhodas Kapadia, Nitanjan Ajit, and others were present.

Sjt. A. V. Thakkar presided.

The minutes of the last meeting was read and adopted. The Committee then considered a letter from Mr. Balvantrai Mehta suggesting the advisability those of Indian States' workers now out of jail meeting at a central place like Baroda to consider the ways and means of keeping the conference work going on and to discuss the possibility of holding the annual session of the Conference now due. After some discussion, the suggestion was accepted and it was decided that the members of the Working Committee and few others of the Executive should meet at Baroda on the 13th instant and chalk out tahe future programme.

UDAIPUR FIRING ECHO.

A letter from the President of the public meeting at Hira Bag conveying their resolution regarding Udaipur firing was next considered. The Committee decided to gather the material facts and accepting the suggestion made in the resolution resolved to send a Deputation to the Maharana of Udaipur, under the leadership of Sjt. A. V. Thakkar.

The agenda for Baroda meeting was then fixed and the meeting terminated.

CULTURAL BOND WITH PERSIA

Mr. Talyarkhan's Suggestion To The Parsis

Under the auspices of the Parsi Association, Mr. Dinshaw Irani, solicitor, who recently visited Persia with the Poet Tagore at the invitation of the Shah, gave an interesting lecture on that country at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Bar-at-Law, presided. The Hall and galleries were crowded with an enthusiastic audience.

Mr. Irani described the primitive conditions in Persia before Reza Shah, the present ruler, came to the throne. Within the short space of seven years, Reza Shah had changed Persia beyond recognition. Some of the new roads would compare favourably with the best roads in Europe. Courts of justice, an efficient police and army, security of life and property and all the paraphernalia of modern civilization were now to be found in Persia.

In his remarks from the chair, Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan said that at the rate at which Persia was advancing, she would, in a few years, take her place among the great nations of the world. It was to be hoped that the number of Parsi visitors would increase every year, but they should be men and women of education and attainments, who could give to the Persians a correct idea of the position of the Parsis in India, and, on their return, give to their own people in India an equally correct idea of the state of affairs in Persia, and thus, by mutual understanding, establish a bond between the separated brothers of the Persian race. It may be a mere cultural and social bond, but it might also be a bond uniting the Parsis and Persia in commerce and industry.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES.

Dr. B. P. Hivale will meet his students in Logic to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the University Buildings South Wing, Ground Floor.

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL

The Ag. Registrar, Bombay Medical Council and Returning Officer writes:

The following 16 candidates have been duly proposed and seconded for election of members of the Bombay Medical Council for a term of five years beginning on September 17 next:

The following candidates are for four seats under section 2, sub-section (2) (c) of the Bombay Medical Act.

Dr. R. D. Chinoy; Khan Bahadur Sir Nasarvanji Choksy. Kt., C.I.E., Dr. G. V. Deshmukh; Dr. P. T. Patel; Dr. P. M. Petigara; Dr. R. N. Ranina; Dr. V. G. Rele; Dr. N. F. Sheth; Dr. B. G. Vad; and Dr. G. S. Vazkar.

The following are for two seats under section 2, sub-section (2) (d) of the Act:

Dr. R. A. Amesur; Dr. J. S. Desai; Dr. J. D. Dhruv; Dr. K. M. Hiranandani; Rao Bahadur Capt. N K. Kulkarni, B. M. S.; Dr. M. N. Talati.

Counting of votes will take place on September 2.

TATA HYDRO ELECTRIC

—:o:—

FIGURES OF GROSS EARNINGS

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of July 1932, subject to adjustments, were as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

	For the month of July 1931.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. ..	Rs. 4,55,65
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	Rs. 5,16,34
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	Rs. 4,73,824
	For the month of July. 1932.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. ..	Rs. 4,38,741
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	Rs. 5,17,300
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	Rs. 4,29,582

TENDER FOR £500,000 CALLED

Tenders for the purchase of £500 000 sterling will be received on Wednesday, the 10th instant at the usual centres and subject to the usual conditions.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, Mr. Beheramgore T. Anklesaria will expound Gatha Ha 43 Stanzas 9 and 10.

"MAHAVIRA STUDENTS' UNION"

Under the auspices of Mahavira Students' Union. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Bar-at-law, will deliver a lecture to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "India and Ottawa Conference", in the Lecture Hall of Shri Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya at Gowalia Tank. Justice A. M. Kazi will preside.

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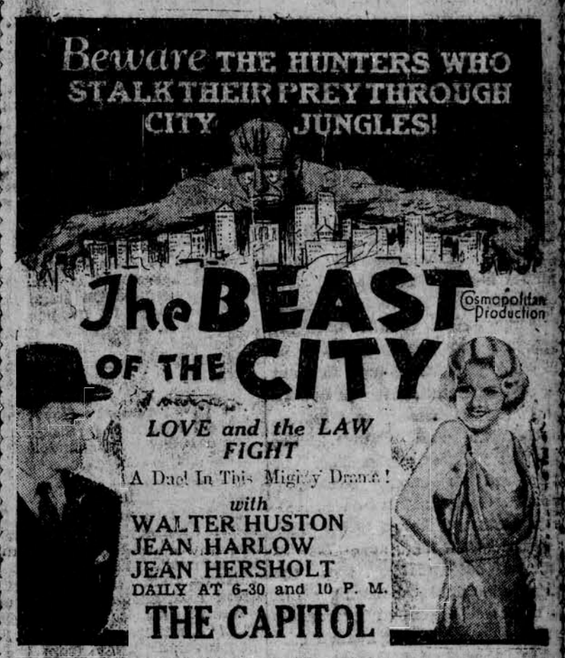

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JEAN HARLOW
JEAN HERSHOLT
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.
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UNITED ARTISTS SUPER
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AL CAPONE
AMERICA'S STAR GANGSTER
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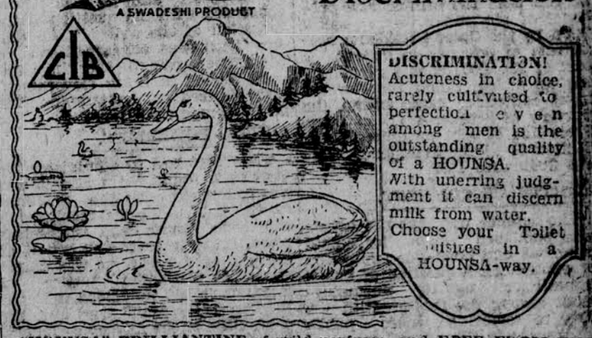

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1932

THE UNCHANGEABLE CONDITION

It seems probable from the latest reports that the Government's decisions on the communal question and the new procedure will be announced within the next few days. More important than the date of the announcement is its nature. We have every reason to believe that the Premier's final decisions on the communal question will prove the forecast which appeared in our columns on July 26 to be substantially, correct. Knowing full well that the so-called award is bound to be unpopular, the Anglo-Indian press is continuing its attempts to minimise the opposition to it. The London correspondent of the "Times of India", very naively refers to the "inherent necessity" for such an adjudication meeting the claims of all minorities. But it is obviously impossible to meet the conflicting claims of all minorities.

CONDITION OF CO-OPERATION

Having announced the communal award, the British Government, it is stated, will make one more effort to win back the Liberals to co-operation by making a slight change in their new constitutional procedure. But the reported modification makes no real change. The London "Times", which may be presumed to know something about Government's intentions, says that the Round Table Conference method will continue "in spirit if not in letter", that the third and final Conference "with a necessarily limited personnel" may be assembled in London early in the Autumn, and that thereafter the White Paper giving the Government's proposals will be referred to the Joint Select Committee. But there is no indication of any honest intention to restore the principle of settlement by agreement, which is what is really meant by the conference method, and unless that is done there is no likelihood of co-operation on the part either of Liberals or the Princes.

CAMOUFLAGE!

What the Government intend apparently is merely to revive in London the consultative committee which has proved such a dire failure in India. This is mere camouflage. To suggest that such a committee, without any power to decide or to make an agreement, will continue the spirit of the R. T. C. method is quite of a piece with Sir Samuel Hoare's repeated assurance that he has never really abandoned the old plan. If India could be content with mere consultation at any number of stages, she would not have condemned the Simon Commission and compelled Lord Irwin and Mr. MacDonald to resort to the R. T. C. method of settlement by agreement.

'DETESTABLE PRETENCE!"

Again and again have these two men assured the country that under the R. T. C. method Indian representatives would meet British representatives to negotiate as equals the terms of a settlement and that those very terms will be the basis of Government's Bill to be presented to Parliament. It is impossible to get over the clear and unequivocal language of the Premier's statement in December last. On that occasion, for once in a way, he left himself no loophole of escape. We may quote here again the terms in which he insisted that the Round Table Conference method was analogous to the procedure followed in negotiating a treaty,

> The Cabinet must carry on these negotiations until the point is reached when the proposed agreement is "initialled," a very well-known stage in the negotiations of treaties when parties to negotiations initialled it. Then at that point the House of Commons was asked wheher it agreed. If it agreed that was right. If it disagreed, he thought most Governments would regard the disagreement as a vote of 'no-confidence' and take steps accordingly.

NO ROOM FOR DOUBT.

That leaves no room for any doubt whatsoever as to what is meant by the R. T. C. method. Sir Samuel's new plan is as different from that method as chalk from cheese. Mr. Winston Churchill has candidly declared that "His Majesty's Government was breaking away from the detestable pretence of making a treaty with the abstraction called India," and Sir Samuel Hoare expressed his satisfaction that Mr. Churchill was satisfied. It is obvious that the intention in Whitehall was and still is to get rid of the Conference method and go back to the Birkenhead theory of the supremacy of Parliament. It is equally obvious to those who know the present mood of the Moderates and of the whole country that unless the Government can make up their minds to resume negotiations at the point at which they were broken in December, there is no hope of co-operation from anyone. Nobody has any quarrel with the claim of Parliament's authority and duty to implement the agreement between Indian and British representatives. But India has not recognised nor will ever recognise the authority of Parliament to impose upon her any constitution of which she does not approve, or which has not been framed with her consent.

The Press Gag

The judgment of the Calcutta High Court in the "Ananda Bazar Patrika" case supports the view all along held by the public, and acknowledged by the judges themselves that they are powerless to intervene in the face of the rigorous provisions of the Ordinances which in most instances bear stringently on Indian newspapers. In this case the printer and publisher of the paper were called upon by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta to deposit a sum of Rs. 1.000 each for publishing an article which the Government contended came within the purview of Section 4 (1) of the Press Act of 1931 as amended by Section 63 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance 1932.

LEGITIMATE COMMENT.

The defence was that the article was published as a legitimate comment and bona-fide expression of opinion on a question of public importance, namely unemployment among the masses, with a view to removing these public grievances, in the normal course of the duties of a newspaper. The Court admitted that the "objectionable passages did not in the original Bengali form part of one whole paragraph; they are in fact a series of sentences taken out of their setting and rolled up in such a way that they are all connected with each other." Yet the High Court in face of this had no hesitation in declining to interfere with the order of Government to deposit security, for the simple reason that the Ordinances gave them very little option in such matters. Mr. Justice Ghose, with whom Mr. Justice Costello agreed, admitted that the "jurisdiction of the Court under Section 23 of the Press Act is of an extremely limited character" and he was "not concerned with the question of the intention of the writer." All that the Court was concerned with at the moment was whether the words used tended to bring Government into hatred or contempt. The Court agreed that they did.

COURTS POWERLESS.

The Court had to administer the laws as it found them and it was not concerned with the reactions on the public. In the result, even the High Courts find themselves powerless to intervene on behalf of an aggrieved party, as was amply shown by the Chief Justice of Bombay in his judgment in the "Indian Daily Mail" case and the contention of the Advocate-General which the Court accepted that "truth is immaterial" in such cases. That the Press Act, in conjunction with the Ordinance, does bear "stringently" on the liberties of the Press is notorious and the Calcutta High Court admitted it as much as any other High Court in India, but still it was unable to right the wrong caused by the Ordinance. "The provisions of the Press Act and of the Emergency Powers Ordinance may or may not have the effect of restricting the just liberties of the Press or of checking fair criticism of administration," said the judges. The Court had to examine the offending passages, bearing in mind the limited character of its jurisdiction. "I am free to admit that if it were open to me to take into consideration the intention of the writer," said Mr. Justice Ghose, "and to come to a conclusion one way or the other, as would undoubtedly have been the case in a prosecution had been launched under Section 124-A I.P.C. I should have had great difficulty in finding the writer guilty. but the position here is different. The intention of the writer is a thing which we are not entitled to take into account. We are concerned with the effects of the words of the writer." Thus in the result the Government's order stood.

MOORE'S ASSURANCE.

It serves no useful purpose to the accused in this case or the Press generally that the Court held "most reluctantly that the petitioners are without any redress." The gravity of the case is that it emphasises afresh that it is becoming more and more difficult for Indian newspapers to pursue their legitimate activities with the independence, fearlessness, honesty and frankness which are essential requirements of organs of public opinion, The Ordinance was promulgated to deal with a specific emergency in the form of the Civil Disobedience movement and it is reasonable to hold that the action of the Executive under it should be limited to cases which are directly or even indirectly related to that emergency. Sir Samuel Hoare, moreover, in the assurance, he gave to Parliament in February placed a further limitation on the action that would be taken under the Ordinance against the Press. when he declared that the Government had no intention of penalising hostile criticism but would act only in the case of incitement to disorder. The comments of the "Ananda Bazar Patrika" had absolutely nothing to do with the Civil Disobedience movement; they were not even remotely connected with it. And not by the wildest stretch of imagination could they be alleged to be in the nature of incitements to disorder.

UNPARALLELED.

The fact is that, as was the case with the notorious Act of 1910, the Executive all over the country are taking advantage of provisions, enacted expressly to deal only with law-breaking activities, to establish a screen of protection for themselves which makes it impossible to expose official misconduct or condemn Government policy, if any words used can be torn from their context and be held as tending to bring the Government into hatred or contempt. Sir Samuel Hoare's assurance is treated with contempt and executive authority is accorded an immunity from criticism to an extent which has never before been tolerated by the laws of this country and, so far as we are aware, is unparalleled in the civilised world. If this is using the Ordinances with discrimination and if the action taken in this and other similar cases against newspapers under the Press Act and Ordinance can be held to be honourably consistent with the Secretary of State's assurance, the English language will have to be revised.

BOMBS AND EMERGENCY DECREES

How long can the Schleicher-Papen Government in Germany continue to combat the growing outbreak of lawlessness by issuing Emergency Decrees and calling for drastic sentences on "anyone participating in outrages and found in possession of arms"?

After the general election what the people urgently desire is a return to constitutional rule. When the Reichstag meets at the end of this month, if it is to be adjourned indefinitely again because von Papen and his colleagues are unwilling to form a majority government with the help of the Nazis and the Centre, political discontent in Germany will assume a graver form.

The organs of the Social Democrats and the Centre accuse von Papen of being a mere tool in the hands of the reactionaries. His work at Lausanne is shown up as only changing the form of the fetters that bind Germany. Although the word 'reparations' is struck out, she has to pay for 'reconstruction' and there will be spirited resistence to the demand of the von Papen Government for fresh taxation to meet these heavy dues. The longer the men in power in Berlin hesitate to reach a working understanding with the Nazis, who form numerically the strongest party in the new Reichstag, the greater will be their difficulty in facing not only the political situation but the economic one also, a policy of fatal indecision which the Communists are sure to utilise to their advantage.

STALEMATE AT OTTAWA

What Can India Gain By These Discussions?

(CONTRIBUTED)

The discussions at Ottawa have resulted in a stalemate. For India, in particular, the attitude of the Dominions should provide an instructive study. What has India to gain by agreeing to participate in a scheme of Imperial Preference? One important consideration to be taken into account while adopting such a policy is that it must be mutually beneficial, it must be advantageous to both the parties concerned. Considering the disadvantages and risks involved such a policy can only be adopted by any two countries whenever there are possibilities that one country would receive an equal and opposite preference from the country which receives protection. In a word, a policy of give and take is essential.

GRAVE RISK.

It is also important to note that the country giving preference incurs the grave risk of losing its best foreign sellers. They, finding competition in India, would try to devote their attention to other markets, which may be free from any policy of discrimination. Besides, these countries finding the Indian market restricted would try to buy less and less from India or would put discriminatory measures against our imports into their countries. This is understandable and natural. Restrictive measures bring their own reaction. India experienced such retaliatory measures several times. The last eight months clearly show to what a great extent retaliatory measures are taken, whenever a country finds that its particular foreign market is restricted artificially. It is to be understood that retaliation is quite different from a policy of favouring goods of one country over another. In the latter case there is no idea of trade hostility but only a policy of give and take. The goods from most favoured nations receive a slight preference over others. Almost all European countries and the Dominions have this kind of preferential tariff.

FOLLY OF TARIFF WAR.

At present, the world is fighting not a simple and clear tariff war, but a tariff war, most discriminating in character. This state of affairs cannot exist for ever; sooner or later all the countries must come to an understanding to remove unnecessary and discriminatory tariff walls. Moreover, the countries of the British Empire finding the ground beneath their feet slipping, are now vigorously trying to achieve inter-Empire understanding; but in 1930 when the Imperial Conference decided to hold its next session at Ottawa, no such high hopes were entertained. Economic conditions have changed completely since October of the last year so that the cry of getting "safety and security" is becoming louder and louder.

IS THERE MUTUAL BENEFIT?

Considering the eventful changes in the tariff laws of all countries, including Dominions, in recent years, it is necessary to examine the case of India. Can there be any mutual benefit? If so, of what sort? Is the United Kingdom or are the Dominions capable and ready to give a preferential treatment to India whether in goods or in services? If India adopts a strong and a permanent policy of Imperial Preference, it is essential that there would be no departure from the present policy of protection to deserving Indian industries. The Fiscal Commission was strongly of opinion that the policy of protection should not be relaxed or modified whether or not the policy of preferenc is adopted. Before the War India was pursuing a free trade policy. Therefore, at that time such a preferential policy meant "free trade" between the United Kingdom and this country and a "protective tariff" against foreign countries. With the present protectionist policy it would mean higher duties on imports of foreign countries and lesser from those of Dominions and England.

NO DICTATION.

Another essential consideration to be observed while switching off to a new commercial policy is that any concessions to be granted to any country within the Empire should be "purely voluntary" on the part of India. There can be no dictation in any form either by the United Kingdom or by the Imperial Economic Conference. But considering the events of last October, Indians have at last realized that whenever any question which affects both India and England is to be decided, it is decided by the Secretary of State. Our exchange policy was actually dicated by him. The Indian Government wanted to have a policy of letting the rupee to find its own level; the Secretary of State wished that rupee should support sterling. His wish finally prevalled. Such and other events clearly show that India's economic life is governed by dictation from abroad. Far from being the consent voluntary, it is nothing but compulsion.

IS THERE "FISCAL AUTONOMY?"

In case of this country fiscal autonomy in theory and in practice means two different things. It is conveniently asserted in London that India is free to adopt any fiscal policy it likes that the Indian Government has a full and free choice to adopt any commercial and industrial policy it likes and that the Indian Legislature has full power and authority to adopt any customs policy it likes. In reality though there is no "absolute" control over the fiscal policy of India by Whitehall, yet control there is, in one form or another.

DOMINIONS ENJOY REAL FREEDOM.

Some people are so simple as to imagine that India has "fiscal freedom on Dominion Lines." Those who know anything about the Dominions realize how far the statement is incorrect and how far these people are misled. All the Dominions are absolutely free to adopt any tariff policy they like without any dictation or interference from the Mother Country. Moreover, in all foreign matters, Dominions are regarded as independent countries. They can make any treaty with any foreign country they like. They are also not bound to accept any treaty made by Great Britain to which they are not a party Schemes like Empire Free Trade or Imperial Economic Unity require their full consent. Their Legislatures do not work under any restrictions whatsoever. They will not adopt Imperial Preference unless they are assured that reciprocal treatment would be given by the Mother Country and that it is really in their interest. The theoretical veto of of the Crown is practically useless. The Statute of Westminster allows them to recede from the Empire whenever they desire. With this controversial point now settled, Dominions have been put in the same position as that of any independent foreign country In the case of India, we will require years before we can obtain fiscal autonomy on Dominion lines. At present "as far as possible," the Secretary of State for India does not interfere in any fiscal legislation when the Government of India and the Indian Legislature are of one opinion. It is essential not to forget the significance of the words—"as far as possible" —when in October of the last year, the Secretary of State overruled both the Indian Government and Indian Legislatures.

THE AUTOCRAT.

Moreover, Indian Legislatures have no right to repudiate old commercial treaties with foreign countries. It will be realized now that Constitutional powers of the Great Moghul at Whitehall for previous consultation, initial consent and final veto over fiscal legislation of India still remain. The fiscal autonomy is more with the Government than with the Legislature because Government is not wholly responsible to the

Notes of the Day

Pinpricks For Mahatmaji.

The Government have continued to impose fresh restrictions on Mahatma Gandhi who, at all times, is a model prisoner. After all he is a state prisoner, and as such he has got some privileges. A few months ago Mahatmaji gave up his interviews with his friends, owing to the foolish restrictions placed on ladies like Mira Ben, for what reason none knows. Now it is stated that his correspondence is gone through by a censor and no doubt some little man must be sitting in the Secretariat or the Yeravda Prison scoring out what he thinks are objectionable portions in Gandhiji's correspondence. Perhaps the officials have not realised the resentment that is created in the public mind by inflicting such pinpricks on the nation's great leader and perhaps the best known man in the world. The public would like to know more about this, and the reasons of the authorities for this additional humiliation on the Mahatma.

National Education.

In his Convocation address at the Madras University Dewan Bahadur Kumaraswami Reddiar, Education Minister and Pro-Chancellor, did well to emphasise the need for overhauling the present system of education on thoroughly national lines under the forthcoming reforms. In order to meet the requirements of representative Government, he said, the new system of education should be such as to produce (1) a wide electorate capable of intelligently exercising its votes, (2) a smaller body of people capable of representing the electorate on local and legislative bodies, and (3) a still smaller body of persons fit for leadership. It follows from these obvious postulates that primary, secondary and a large part of even higher education should be imparted in the Indian vernaculars, that education should be cheap and of a thoroughly practical character and that at every stage it should include the study of civics and politics.

Pay Them First.

It appears from the proceedings of a recent meeting of the Broach Municipality that the unconscionable delay in the payment of the Municipal school teachers' salaries is primarily due, as we expected, to the refusal of Government to pay the customary education grant unless the Municipality accepts some fresh conditions imposed upon it. What those conditions are is not quite clear. But it is significant that the Municipal Board has passed a resolution to the effect that Government should not press for an undertaking from the local authority and that the internal management of the School Board cannot be interferred with. We would like to know what Government's conditions are. But meanwhile we must repeat what we have urged before, that the Municipality ought first to pay its teachers' salaries promptly and regularly and then settle their accounts with the Government in the court of law or otherwise

"Minimum Force" In Madras.

The Police doings in South Kanara in trying to put down the picketing movement are receiving increasing attention in the Madras Council. We do not know which to condemn most, the use of "minimum force" by the Police which results in making the victims senseless, or the callousness of the Home Member. In one case four Brahmin boys and four fisher youths picketed a toddy shop and when they refused to move they were beaten by the Police and fell senseless, according to the questioner. Water was then poured on them to revive them and afterwards they were, it is alleged, again beaten. This heartless conduct so incensed the fishermen that they wrested the lathis from the hands of the Police and beat them to save the boys "from being killed." The official version is that when a few cuts were given the boys sat down purposely and then water was poured on their heads to compel them to get up, while the Police were hustled by the fisherfolk. In another case a man was beaten and his ribs were broken and the Home Member non-chalantly remarked that it was up to the person to complain to the magistrate. Is this what he calls "minimum force?"

Abductions in Bengal.

There have been an increasing number of abduction cases in Bengal and the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" gives publicity to four of them in one issue. In the notorious Giribala case the young and poor widow had to suffer much and when the case was before the Judge the prosecution withdrew it. for no apparent reason. The girl was refused even facilities to make her complaint by the Police officer in the first instance and only when the matter was taken to the High Court, was a trial ordered A jury of Muslims and Hindus returned a unanimous verdict of guilty and the ruffians got five years each. Such dastardly crimes are condemned by both Hindus and Muslims. The Bengal papers are full of these cases and things cannot

Tipsy-Cake

The gilt is off the ginger-bread at Ottawa. "Generally speaking," says Reuter in awesome tones, "it may be stated with considerable authority that the deliberations are not likely to yield sensational results," which, being interpreted, means "nothing doing."

* * * *

"Without doubt," says Reuter's man trying to make the best of a bad job, "there will be additional preferences." There has never been any doubt about that. What was India shoved into the Conference for?

* * * *

But as for the Dominion delegates, who expected very great things at the outset, "they are likely to be somewhat disappointed," despite the "official recognition of their valuable contributions to the Conference" in the form of a banquet in their honour by the City of Ottawa.

* * * *

At the banquet, of course, the drinks were Australian burgundy (Kangaroo brand) and Canadian Rye whiskey, after which the delegates all hopped back to their hotels looking awfully wry.

* * * *

"INTERVENE ONLY TO HELP"

"Bolivia's Appeal To The Powers"

It is their fixed rule only to intervene when they can help themselves and the possibilities of the Bolivian-Paraguayan dispute in this respect are somewhat restricted by the Monroe Doctrine.

* * * *

"H. E. the Governor of Bombay held an investiture at Government House last night when a brilliant gathering, such as is seldom seen in Poona was witnessed." The question whether once a year is "seldom" or "often" is of course arguable.

* * * *

But this was no ordinary investiture. The occasion was made memorable by the presentation of the King's medal to Sergeant Rimmer.

* * * *

Beauty is proverbially associated with modesty. The Indian winner in a Bombay Beauty Competition expressed mild surprise at the discovery that she was beautiful. The winner in the Western Section was quite unperturbed and is much more excited about her coming voyage to England than her success in the beauty competition. But neither refused the prize.

* * * *

The Western "beauty" was "refreshingly simple and unassuming" and "showed no sign of a swollen head," which is just as well, since a thing of beauty is expected to be a joy for ever. Her mother "wanted the whole incident closed." And so it should be once the prize is handed over.

* * * *

"Unfortunately, the Sikh leaders have not shown political wisdom to the extent that was effected to them."—"Illustrated Weekly."

But, perhaps, they may in time come up to affectations.

* * * *

"India's opportunity will come through the working of the world economic forces. But, these days of quick change cannot be far off. In the lives of nations, few months or years do not count."—"Free Press Journal."

Or even a few decades or centuries. Any old time will do for a quick change if it is not far off.

* * * *

Latest from the Matrimonial Column":—

WANTED—A childless match for a handsome and educated widow of a respectable Brahman family, aged twenty-three.

Who says Birth Control is not making headway in India?

* * * *

These matrimonial columns, which flourish greatly in Northern India, and in highly respectable newspapers too, are full of mysteries. What do you make of this one:

WANTED—A Sikh Virgin (in teens) ready undertake All-India Tour for a Highly Profitable Business. Only those exceptionally beautiful, educated need apply with recent photo quoting highest possible investment under Register Cover.

* * * *

The Maharashtriya Hindu, whose pathetic appeal for "a beautiful girl" descending from a reformed and respectable family, we benevolently reproduced the other day is still wanting and waiting. We take it that the combination of beauty with reform and respectability is not often to be found.

* * * *

Efficient Hindu Punjabi Driver, English-knowing perfect gentleman, vast experienced, excellent testimonials wants job on private car or truck.

We don't recommend him for a truck anyway. The ways of a perfect gentleman might—we only

HANDICAPS TO INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Perils Of Neglecting Internal Reform

BY "MILLWALA."

II*

In an examination of the handicaps to indigenous textile industry mention must be made of interference in technical matters by non-technical men in power.

Take for an example some mills in Ahmedabad. The 'Sheth' is all in all. Down from the purchase of cotton to the selling of cloth and even in the selection of machinery and stores the technical man has no voice. The Sheth buys the cotton, prepares mixings and asks his technical staff to spin the same into counts required by him. The poor spinning master puts all his energy into the job and somehow or other he does it and sends the stuff for weaving. I admit some Shethias are clever men but surely an honest man resents this sort of interference. Such interference, as in 90 cases out of 100 adds considerably to the case of production. And what about the corruption which often goes unchecked?

THOSE COMMISSIONS.

Just to earn commission, I know how much more materials are used. I go further and say that to earn commissions, supplies of fuel, stores and cotton enter and re-enter some mills. Cases have been noticed of supplies being merely emptied into the drains so that a fresh supply will bring in commission. low qualities of goods are accepted in place of better quality and heavier goods passed out of the mill to the merchants. Speculation in shares and cotton and to the cost of production, losses being debited to the mill account.

The cost of fuel due to heavy freight is also high. Collieries in the Bombay Presidency must be found. There is coal, it is said, available on this side of India if proper investigation is made.

NO STANDARDISATION OF WORK.

There is no standardisation or specialisation of work. There is much internal competition that must be put down by the millowners. There are perhaps more qualities of cloth in demand then the number of mills in India and every mill or a group of mills in each district can effectively standardise or specialise in say half a dozen varieties each.

In a mill of about 20,000 spindles and 600 looms, there are about a dozen counts of yarn spun and a hundred qualities of cloth are being woven at one time. Every fortnight or every month the counts and qualities keep changing, mills spinning coarse and medium counts turned to fine work. It went on alright for sometime. They have returned to coarse work again because their products were not good in quality nor cheap in price.

SUICIDAL POLICY.

Cotton not suitable for spinning even 16's warp are used for 20's some mills spin 30's weft and finer. Some mills spin 30's weft from 20's warp mixing. Others have a lower grade mixing for 30's weft. Now 30's is a finer count than 20's but in "weft strength does not count" and due to the difference in ring diameter 30's can be spun from 20's but how can it be spun from a short staple cotton? But it is done. The result is that more twist is put and less production got. The cloth woven with these highly twisted yarns is coarse, rough to the feel and that is the general complaint for our cloths.

FAULTY PRODUCTION.

In quality the average production of an Indian Mill cannot be compared with that of our foreign competitors. 80 per cent of our cloth production is faulty. Compare a piece of any Indian Mill with a similar piece of foreign cloth and you will find the difference, in feel and finish, besides the Indian pieces will invariably have a faulty place somewhere. We cannot get the same finish and feel, even if a mountain of finishing machinery is installed. The feel depends on the quality of yarn used and that again on the quality of cotton.

No attention has been paid to grow or get grown better cotton in India by the mill owners. 50 per cent or the cotton grown in India is not worth the name of cotton. Speculation is rampant even in the remotest corner of Gujarat and villagers and Banias practically live on it. They do not care what they grow. Their chances of profit are on the Broach "Vaida".

Government has tried experiments on its various farms without any tangible result. In the Central Technilogical Laboratory experiments done are so far of no practical use as certain results they get are sometimes quite the reverse of what we get in the mills. With all the boast of millowners and the results obtained by the Institute, I must say that no cotton grown in India is fit for spinning 20's warp in good yarn economically. The system of buying cotton and selling yarn and cloth is primitive. It is said that Japan gets 20's warp cotton at four annas from India. I should not be surprised if she is getting it cheaper. During cotton season one sees Japanese buying cotton on the spot where it is produced. How many Bombay millowners do this? Does any Bombay millowners care to buy or select cotton for his mill even from Bombay?

It must be remembered that "God helps those who help themselves". Let us put our house in order before we find fault with our competitors and with Government. If a mill is managed efficiently and if standardisation and specialisation be adopted, there is no reason why we should not earn, even though we have to, and shall have to, depend upon foreign countries for machinery and materials.

DANGER OF DRIFT.

If things are allowed to drift as they do I fail to understand how the Indian Mills can be kept going. No amount of protection by this Government or the future 'Swaraj' Government and no amount of boycott and picketing is going to help us. India is a poor country. How then do we expect her poverty stricken millions to buy dearer Swadeshi cloth?

If "Swadeshi" is to be permanent principle, swadesha goods must be produced and sold cheaper. All possible means to reduce cost must immediately be taken. The millowners should put all irregularities in order. Standardise in the use of cotton and production of yarn and cloth, so as to reduce over-production in certain sorts and internal competition, and also the use of stores. All trading in futures must be stopped by law and also the credit system. These two questions are of international importance and can well be taken up by the League of Nations, as I believe the present day world depression is more due to these factors than anything else.

*The Previous article appeared on the 1st instant.

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each of two years for (1) Advertising Consultants and (2) Incorporated Sales Managers (M.I.S.M.A.) are also added to the present College Programme as a result of PRINCIPAL DAVAR'S VISIT TO EUROPE (March-June) this year.

GREGG SHORTHAND:—Enrolment proceeding for the easiest and most successful system which guarantees a speed of 100 words in four months including theory. An innovation by Principal Davar.

OTHER COURSES:—General Commerce D.COM. (I.M.C.); Chartered Insurance (A.C.I.I.), Bank Officers (C.A.I.B.); Company Secretaries (F.I.S.A.); and Auditing (G.D.A.).

80, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Ordinances Have Dislocated Trade

(Continued from page 1.)

ing for it but the Government paid no heed to this.

NO PROTECTION TO HOME INDUSTRIES

Past experience showed that the Government had so far failed to protect Indian industries and one could not help coming to the conclusion that it was no use relying on them. The people must chiefly rely on their own resources Fortunately the masses of the country had realised it and it was manifested from the countrywide spirit of Swadeshi.

In conclusion the speaker made a fervent appeal to the businessmen to develop the swadeshi mentality and to give the fullest possible support to Indian industries, banking, insurance and other enterprises. He also appealed the merchants to study the needs and requirements of Indian consumers and to meet them.

DRAIN OF GOLD.

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, the retiring Chairman seconded the adoption of the report. He criticised the ruinous ratio, policy. From September last India had exported gold worth Rs. 75 crores and helped to save England's credit. He saw no chance of the gold prices falling but on the contrary he was sure gold would still appreciate and what Indian had parted with could not return.

NOTHING DOING AT OTTAWA

Speaking of the Ottawa Conference the speaker prophesied that nothing would come out of that Conference as nobody is prepared to sacrifice but on the contrary each Dominion was trying to benefit itself at the cost of others.

Mr. Mathradas Kanji Mattani attacked the proposed Cotton Bill.

The report was put to vote and unanimously adopted. The following office-bearers were elected for th new year: Mr. Velji Lakhamsi, President, Mr. Ramchandra Baid and Mr. Ratilal Mulji Gandhi, Vice-Presidents, Messrs. G. I. Parekh and M. M. Sheth, Hon. Secretaries.

'AS IT STRIKES ME"

In future Mr. Horniman's signed articles will appear, in the first instance, in the morning (City) edition of "The Bombay Chronicle" every day instead of the Evening Edition as hitherto.

In their place Mr. Horniman will contribute to the Evening Edition daily notes on Current Topics under the title of "As It Strikes Me."

ARRESTED FOR LOOTING

On the suspicion that they had taken part in looting certain cloth shops at Bhendi Bazar during the communal disturbances 12 persons were arrested by the Maharbavdi police on Sunday. A new "Dhoti" found in the possession of one of the arrested men provided the clue to the arrests.

Th Nagpada police arrested a Muslim in 1st Kamatipura Lane for carrying a large knife in contravention of the Police Commissioner's order.

"Clear Violation Of Rights Of Council"

UNITED NATIONALIST PARTY CONDEMNS MADRAS GOVERNOR'S BAN

MADRAS, Aug. 4.

The United Nationalist Party in the Legislative Council has issued the following statement:—

The party feels strongly that the disallowance of the resolutions which were given notice of by the leader and by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetty is unwarranted and has taken away from the Council its legitimate right to express constitutionally the views of the province on matters of supreme importance to the country in general, and to the province in particular. While they understand the reasons given by the Governor in his address, they are sure that it did not justify this interference with the freedom of the Council to express its views on important matters.

The resolution refers to matters of All-India importance in which this province is interested equally with other parts of India, and also with the framing of a constitution for the Provincial Government in which it is specially interested. While the Governor recognises that the leaders of the people are against the proposal, he has not taken into consideration the fact that the views are asked to be transmitted to the British Government and it cannot be done until they are exrpessed in the Council. His refusal to allow expression of the views in the form constituted legally for the purpose is a clear violation of the rights of the Council.

GOING BACK.

It may also be noted that a full expression of views on such matters has been allowed and the present ruling is therefore going back on an established practice. Moreover the resolution was intended to elicit the opinion of the Council on the extension of the Ordinance rule in this presidency. Disallowance of the resolution has deprived the Council of this opportunity.—A. P.

MONSOON WILL CONTINUE ACTIVE

Increased Fall, Forecast From Poona

POONA, Aug. 7.

A seasonable trough of low pressure over the Gangetic Plain has again caused active monsoon in northeast India. Central India, United Provinces and East Rajputana and d in and near Punjab Hills. The monsoon has also been active in Lower Burma, east Central Provinces. and North Deccan and along the west coast of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma. Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, Central India, west Central Provinces, east and North Punjab. north west Frontier Province, west Rajputana, Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and Malabar. A few falls also occurred in Kashmir, Gujerat, south Hyderabad. north Madras Coast.

TWO INCHES FOR BOMBAY.

Chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyu, four inches; Tavoy, three; Amherst two; Bassein. Diamond Island, one and half; Rangoon, Akyab, one; Maymyo, half; Gaya three; Cox's Bazar, two; Cherrapunji. Sambalpur, Daltongunj, one and half; Silchar. Berhampore one; Benares, two; Allahabad Mussoorie, Chanda, one and half; Lucknow, Kanker, Jagdalpur, one; Ajmere, three; Kotah, two. Jaipur, Simla, Dharampur, Dalhousie, one and half; Sonamarg, one; Murree. Mount Abu, three quarters; Hissar, Peshawar, Cherat, quarter; Mahableshwar, five; Matheran. four; Khandala, three; Bombay, two; Mangalore, one and half; Mercara, one, Belgaum, Hyderabad, half; Poona, quarter.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will increase in Central Provinces, Central India and east Gujerat and extend in west Rajputana. Punjab and Kashmir. and along northwest Frontier. The monsoon will continue active along the west coast of the Peninsula, Deccan, east Rajputana, United Provinces, northeast India and Lower Burma.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain may occur in and near Punjab, Kumaon Hills during the next forty-eight hours.

Monsoon rainfall for August and September will be above average in the Peninsula and above 90 per cent. of the average in Northwest India.—A. P.

STALEMATE AT OTTAWA

(Continued from Page 6.)

Legislature. When and only when Government and the Legislature are of one opinion, then only can any fiscal measure be passed provided there is no intervention from the Secretary of the State. It is also to be remembered that neither the Legislature nor the Government "alone" can pass any measure of Imperial Preference; both must be of one opinion. In this case, there is no power of certification or veto of the Governor-General in Council. This was clearly shown two years ago when India "granted" preference to Lancashire piecegoods over the Japanese products. The Indian Legislature had to accept the proposal of the Government or to abandon it, leaving the Indian Textile Industry to its fate. The Government almost dictated the terms of preference and protection to Indian mills and asked the Legislature to accept or to reject both. Several non-official members implored and beseeched the Government to drop the idea of preference and to allow only the measure of protection. Government becoming obstinate several eminent members of the Assembly had to resign. Though the measure was passed yet it has remained a dead letter on the Statute Book owing to political disturbances that followed afterwards. This and other examples clearly show that consent of Government is necessary before the Legislature can pass any measure of Imperial Preference.

HELPLESS LEGISLATURE.

When in the Dominions there is full fiscal autonomy there is also a full responsible Government. Both go together. We have neither responsible Government nor full fiscal freedom. What India has obtained is a "partial and conditional" fiscal autonomy. She has powers. with limitation shown above, to change her domestic tariff laws. The only authority to decide treaties and relations with Empire countries and foreign powers is the Government. The Assembly cannot intervene in foreign fiscal matters. It cannot, therefore be sufficiently emphasised that India has no real and complete [illegible]

VANGUARD OF WORLD'S SUFFFERING MILLIONS!

Communist International As Accused See It

MEERUT CROWN COUNSEL'S ARGUMENTS AGAINST HUDA AND BASAK

MEERUT, (By Mail)

Continuing his argument Mr. Kemp, Crown counsel took up the case against Shamsul Huda, accused from Calcutta. He said that it was short case but none the less easy. Huda was first heard of on September 27, 1928. when he went to Jamshedpur along with Spratt and addressed a meeting of workers on October 7. He addressed a meeting of workers in Calcutta against the Public Safety and Trades Disputes Bill and referring to the Russian Revolution he said that what was possible in that country was possible in India also. In October and November he addressed some meetings of Dock workers to organise them under the auspices of the Workers and Peasants' Party (W. P. P.). In November he also spoke at some meetings of jute workers.

AT JHARIA CONGRESS

In the Jharia session of the All-India Trade Union Congress (A.I.T.U.C.) Huda was present and spoke on the resolution against police repression. In December he attended the All-India Workers and Peasants Party Conference (A.I.W.P.P.) and the meetings of the Communist Party of India (C.P.I.) held during X'mas, 1928. and this was the culminating point of this short case. "We get Huda in full force as a member of the Central Executive", remarked Mr. Kemp. When the Transport Workers' Union was organised Huda became its general secretary and took the help of Bradley while in Calcutta for running the Union. There was also some evidence to prove Huda's association with the Young Comrades League. On March 20 Huda was arrested at the headquarters of W.P.P. along with Spratt, Muzaffar and Ajudhia Prasad.

VANGUARD OF SUFFERING MILLIONS.

Mr. Kemp dealing with Huda's statement said, in his statement he had admitted 'I am a communist and stand by the C.P.I. The immediate aim of the C.P.I is the attainment of independence from Imperialism, the destruction of feudalism, nationalisation of land and key industries and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat and peasantry the immediate aim is national democratic revolution." In his statement he had admitted his membership of the W.P.P. and his other trade union connections. He had concluded by saying "The Communist International (C.I.) is the vanguard of the suffering millions of the world and will liberate them from imperialist domination. I therefore stand by the principle and programme of the C.I."

Summing up the arguments against Huda Mr. Kemp said "You have his association with Spratt, Muzaffar and others and finally having known his views you got him on the executive of the C. P. I."

BASAK'S ACTIVITIES.

Mr. Kemp next took up the case against Gopal Basak of Dacca. In November 1927 he attended the Cawnpore session of A. I. T. U. C. and operated with the T. U. C. left group. He later published Dange's jail experience in the book entitled "He! Found". In early 1928 he became associated with Bengal W.P.P. and under its auspices organised Dasawari Cotton Millworkers Union and a branch of Scavengers' Union and later a Dacca branch of the W.P.P. itself. He also started a study circle in Dacca which was attached to the party. From May 1928 he began his regular correspondence with Spratt. Muzaffar, Goswami and Chakravarti and he looked to his Calcutta comrades for help and guidance. In June 1928 a strike of the millworkers broke out and he wired to Calcutta friends for help In August he attended E. B. R. Employees Conference and distributed party literature there. He accompanied Spratt and Goswami to Mymensingh. In October he was elected to the Enlarged E. C. of the W. P. P. from Dacca

ARTICLES FOR 'SPARK."

In December 1928 he attended and participated in the A. I. W. P. P. Conference in Calcutta. In March 1929 when there was a split in the Bengal Party Basak resigned with others and Mr. Kemp emphasised the point that according to Basak's own showing there was no political but only personal differences and he asked Spratt to compose them, both the groups were "sincere in the cause of communism and proletarian revolution." Basak had also sent some articles for Desai's weekly "Spark."

COMMUNIST LITERATURE RECOVERED

From his search was recovered a mass of communist literature and magazines, including the report of the sixth Congress of C. I. and there was evidence to show that he had read them. He had not denied the possession of these documents. Basak had also participated in the All India Socialist Youth Congress and put forward the thesis for the immediate formation of the Young Communist League. He had admitted this in his statement. He was also the Bengal Provincial organiser of the All-India Youth League. He had admitted his membership of the W. P. P. and his resaon for joining it was the only mass anti-imperialist organisation fighting for the programme of national Democratic revolution eased on the policy of class-struggle. He had admitted his youth activities and justified them on the ground that as he was convinced that the working class was the only revolutionary class and the petty bourgeois had to follow the working class and understand and follow Marxism otherwise they would become opportunists. Marxism—Leninism was the only revolutionary philosophy that could lead a Colonial country like India to independence. Mr. Kemp remarked "We know by this time what Leninism is and so we know what it means."

LENINISM FOR INDIA?

Concluding the case against Basak Mr. Kemp pointed out that from the evidence of his activities and associations it was evident that he was working in close and earnest co-operation for the aims of the C. I. "He tells you that Leninism is the thing for India."

It will be recalled that both Huda and Basak are signatories to the joint statement of 18 Communist accused.—A. P.

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The republic of Czechoslovakia has not been slow in recognising its importance, and has organised an International Fair since the postwar period. That the Prague International Fair has obtained a prominent place and worldwide attraction can be seen from the following facts:

INDIAN PAVILION AT PRAGUE FAIR

As many as 43 different countries have been taking part in this Fair, and the number of visitors during one week of its session has reached nearly a million individuals. The American Government Attache, the French Minister of Commerce, high trade officials from Britain, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, etc., have off and on visited the fair and opened their own pavilions thereat. Countries so far as Brazil and India have not shown a lack of interest. Delegates of the High Commissioner for India visited the fair. An Indian Pavilion was also organised and many Indian products were displayed.

PERMANENT EXHIBITION

In order to satisfy the great demand for such display at a place so centrally situated the management of the Fair has organised a permanent exhibition in a special six-stories building built for the purpose, wherein there is room for a thousand stalls.

All the space has been taken up and only samples are displayed deliveries being made from the country or place of manufacture according to orders. This permanent exhibition has become a source of interest to the touring public and to commercial individuals who cannot reach the fair during its session, that is, during March or September.

The Central place occupied by Prague is convenient for every traveller passing through Europe and there are direct trains available to all the capitals of Europe and other important commercial centres. It has, therefore, become a question of a few hours' travel to reach Prague.

All facilities are being offered to visitors of the fair. Free information of every kind is supplied to the inquiring public. A reduction on fares by train and air is also allowed. Free service of interpreter is given, and arrangements can also be made for visitors in Hotels and private families if so desired.

Those who cannot visit the next fair which is to be held from 4th to 11th September, will be able to obtain all information and inspect the directory of The Prague International Samples Fair with English key at the Czechoslovak Consulate, 17, Cooperage, Bombay, or with Khan Bahadur H. S. Mahomed, Mahomed Building, Bombay, 3, by previous appointment or Czechoslovak Consulate, 34, Park Street, Calcutta.

RESTORE CONCORD BETWEEN CONGRESS AND GOVERNMENT

(Continued from Page 12).

stitution. It was further held that some relief was immediately due to Mysore which is the largest contributor, and that complete relief from this iniquitous burden was only a question of time.

INDIAN STATES COMMITTEE REPORT.

As is well-known, the whole question of tributes came under review by Davidson Committee who toured the Indian States this summer and whose Report is now available. It is just a day or two since the Report was published so that time has necessarily to elapse for opinion to crystallize on the various proposals of the Committee, but there can be no doubt that the general verdict on the recommendations of the Committee, in so far as they affect Mysore, will be that they are utterly disappointing and unsatisfactory. For, what, in effect are their recommendations? They are that the British Government should remit at once the contribution in excess of five per cent of the total revenues of the State, which is certainly no advance on the recommendation of the Peel Committee, and that the amount which remains payable after this remission should be extinguished in the course of 20 years from the date on which Mysore enters Federation. There are also other proposals affecting Mysore, made by the Committee, with which we are not here concerned for the moment.

The people of Mysore had been anxiously looking forward to the Committee to relieve the State at last of a crushing burden and thus promote its future progress and prosperity. The Davidson Committee had it in their power to do an excellent turn to Mysore which has been the hardest hit of all States and win a permanent place in the hearts of its people. They have sadly let this coveted opportunity slip and and have not, indeed, strengthened their claim on our regard and gratitude. I feel that we cannot too strongly criticise the injusice of their recommendations in their application to the peculiar circumstances of our State.

INDUSTRIALISM AND SWADESHI.

All the industrial activities of the State show clearly that our State is fully imbued with the Swadeshi spirit. The word Swadeshi only connotes that every Indian should give preference to the goods manufactured in his own country. In the absence of a policy of national protection the only way in which the economic prosperity of the land can be built up is through the adoption of a programme of Swadeshi on a nation-wide scale. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has sounded the clarion call in this respect and I appeal to every Mysorean to do his duty to the national industries at this juncture and thus contribute his mite to the building up of the material prosperity of the land. Our Dewan too has appealed eloquently on behalf of Swadeshi in the course of his admirable speech at the recent Mysore Swadeshi Exhibition. I am confident that his appeal to the people of the State will evoke a wide and enthusiastic response.

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CHAPTER I.

Magistrate Ethel Moore waved an impatient hand, cleared her husky throat, and barked:

"Two years—next case."

"Daisy Beaumont—Daisy Beaumont" the clerk's croak echoed through the court. With a toss of her platinum top, Daisy walked out of the coop. Several men had shuffled to the night-court bar of justice. A beefy man in civilian clothes with copper etched and chiseled all over him; a skinny, Semitic man with glasses, carrying an imitation leather brief-case; a tall, thin rat with shifty, vicious eyes; and Daisy stood between the stool-pigeon and her mouthpiece.

She turned scornfully to the scum, and he mustered up a hollow sneer. She shot the detective a glance that seemed to spit on him with her eyes; she turned her face up toward the magistrate, who was surveying her with critical belligerency—and with feminine envy.

"What's the charge?" hoarsed Her Honor.

"S'licitin," barked the detective. "We broke in her room on Wes' Fortysevent' Street an' she was in dere wit' man and she was——"

"You're a liar—he came in with you!" cried Daisy.

The lawyer motioned her excitedly not to. The magistrate leaned down and looked over her horn-rimmed glasses.

"You're in a court-room, young woman. One more work out of you and—proceed, officer—it's getting late."

"She had dis here ten-dollar note—marked in her stockin'," ruthlessly continued the officer, smoothing out a wrinkled bill.

"I never saw that. I haven't seen ten dollars in a month," cried Daisy.

"Take the witness chair," commanded the court. "If you're so wild to talk—talk."

Daisy stepped up, took her seat, crossed her silk-wrapped slender legs and looked unflinchingly at the magistrate. The clerk went through the joke of swearing her. Her lawyer bustled over to that end of the bar.

"Tell Her Honour your story—who you are—what all this is about," he said, with some strutting and yet with a voice of sympathy with his client.

"I came here ten days ago from ——"

"That doesn't interest me," snapped the court. She looked at her wrist-watch, compared it with the wall clock and shifted in her judicial arm-chair. "Come along—I have been a meeting to make. If you'll take a plea I'll give you the minimum—one year——"

"But, your honour, protested the lawyer, "we have character witnesses, and the defendant, I am sure, can convince you of the utter falsity——"

"Plead her guilty," Greenberg. You know me. I'm in a hurry."

"I'm not guilty. This is all a dirty outrage. I was getting dressed to go out and hunt a decent job when that cop broke in and that skunk right behind him and——"

"Shut up, I've given you every chance. Will you plead guilty?"

"No! I couldn't, I wouldn't, I'm not guilty——"

"Three years in Bedford Reformatory....next case!"

Ed Fitzpatrick, smiling, easy-going and good-looking, fingered the buttons on his vest. His older brother "Fightin' Jim," hugged, a king of a man, leaned back his hands folded.

"Eh," he began in a soft tone which seemed incongruous with his impressive appearance. "I've had a little yank to drag you out of the sticks and down to headquarters. That's not usually the way, even if you are my brother. I like to see a man get up on his own merits. But I had a reason in what I did—and I figure it's for the good of the department."

"Old fierce Fightin' Jim softens——" grinned Ed.

Captain Fitzpatrick slammed his fist down on the table with a bang and jumped out of his chair. He walked up and down the room a few minutes and then stopped in front of his younger brother.

"Listen to me, Ed" he said, the tone of his voice hardening. "This Vice Squad to which you are assigned is one of the rottenest in the whole service."

"Fine bunch to get your innocent li'l brother mixed up with," said Ed. still grinning.

"That's just it! We need a few up-and-up men in that out-fit. And that's where you fit in."

Captain Fitzpatrick was wagging his finger under his brother's nose. The latter snapped at it. Jim frowned and walked to the window. He gazed outside a moment and then wheeled.

"I'm going to tell you one case—and it goes for a thousand. I got the lowdown that a young girl was framed by a Vice Squad dick. Same old racket. He was working with a Spic stool-pigeon and they framed this kid. Oh, I guess she isn't any violet, but the whole rap was so raw it turned my guts. They broke in, planted a ten-case note on her, had the skunk testify she took him to her flat for immoral purposes. They tried first to make her kick in, and when she didn't or couldn't, they went through. And that nearer-my-God-to-Thee she-judge sent the kid up for three years. Why, man, it's a crime. If these fellows' go on like this there's going to be one hell of a kick-back and the whole department will have the lid blown off and our own families'll be ashamed to be known as livin' off cops' dough. But I think I'm going to spring the kid."

He laid a hand on the other's shoulder. "I know no Fitzpatrick will stoop to such things—and what I've done ain't as much for you—as for the police department. See?"

"I see, Jim", said Ed., getting up and grasping his brother's hand. For a moment the two men, both large and strong, gazed into each other's eyes.

A police car ground to a noisy stop at the curb in front of Number 10 River Street. Four men, burly and business-like, leaped out of the car and elbowed their way through the crowd of excited foreigners. The chauffeur sat silently at his wheel and the radio in the car spat out the sing-song message:

"Calling cars Number Fifty three.....Number Seventy-seven ....Number Seventeen....Four men murdered at Number 10 River Street.....Four men murdered at Number One Oh....Hold .....Reserves and Emergency Headquarters detail on war...." Headquarters detain on way...."

Meantime an ambulance, red headlights glimmering ominously, stopped short across the street. Directly behind that came a low-slung, dark roadster—Captain Jim Fitzpatrick and two of his homicide detail. Big John Makowsky and Tom Deegan stepped out. The captain, pushing people out of his path, led the way, the other two following.

They went through the double-door entrance of the warehouse, guarded by two patrolmen.

"Straight back, Captain", said one of the officers. Captain Fitzpatrick nodded. The warehouse was dark and forbidding. Outside could be heard the fog-horns of river boats, and the street lights were struggling through the veil of mist which had settled over the neighbourhood. In the rear, in a small room cluttered with tools and harness, was a small group of newspaper reporters and detectives. The scene was illuminated by a lantern, sitting on the floor.

"Good evening, Coroner", said Captain Fitzpatrick, edging inside the circle.

A small, rotund man with a big cigar in his mouth and a derby hat pushed back on his head, looked up. He was kneeling beside the body of one of four men, stretched out on the floor in all the grotesqueness of violent death. The Coroner waved at the four corpses. "I just cut them down—they were all hanging from that rafter."

He got up and brushed off his trousers.

"How long's it been?" asked the Captain, face set, unemotional.

"Two days at least."

"Who found them?"

"I did, Captain", spoke up a policeman. "Some kids, playing in here, run on these guys banging off the beam and beat it out to me."

"Where's the kids?"

"Outside—Haley's got 'em."

Captain Fitzpatrick turned to Lieutenant Makowsky.

"Go buzz the kids, Mac", he said. Makowsky nodded and walked away. The captain looked down at the four bodies, touched one with the tip of his shoe, and said:

"The Dpey Boys! They were overdue. That's little "Tomato Nose' Georgie there, isn't it? Roll him over. He looks better'n I ever saw him."

The Coroner drew the Captain aside.

"Listen, each one of these birds had a nickel in his fist. It was wrapped in with tape. Looks to me like a job you worked on not so long ago."

"Huh! So that's it," mused the Captain, rubbing his chin. "I might have known it. Those hoodlums wouldn't lay off. They were too ambitious."

He turned to Lieutenant Deegan.

"Frisk the place, Tom," he said.

"Okay, Chief," sang out Tom.

One of the reporters approached the captain.

"How about a little statement, cap'n," he began.

"Statement?" smiled Captain Fitzpatrick. "What do you want me to say? Well, these are the Dopey Boys, the whole four of 'em. They've been hanging around here for two days. They always hung around wrong places. Looks to me like they were murdered. Big mystery. And I suppose you'll go back and tell your editor that the police department is baffled."

He walked over where the four frayed ends of ropes dangled.

"Fighting' Jim Fitzpatrick and his Happiness Squad", muttered the reporter, joining his comrades. "Always a smile and a blessing for everybody. I guess I'll go telephone the glad tidings to the desk."

The reporters started out. Captain Fitzpatrick walked around the room, inspecting the walls and kicking into piles of rubbish. Finally he took one long look at the four bodies, lying like so many bags on the floor, shrugged his shoulders and went outside.

"Where to, Fitz?" asked Mac.

"Celli's," snapped the Captain.

Both Tom and Mac whistled.

"The Big Boy, eh?" asked Mac.

"Yep—I'm going to cut him down—I think I've got him this time at the end of his rope."

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INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

MATTERS DISCUSSED IN THE ANNUAL MEETING

The Publicity Officer, Indian Central Cotton Committee, writes: The 25th meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee was held in Bombay on the 1st-2nd August, under the presidentship of Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya. As usual, the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee and the Technological Research Sub-Committee met in advance of the full Committee meeting to enable their recommendations regarding progress of the schemes in hand and fresh expenditure proposed for the extension of agricultural research being placed before the general meeting.

In his opening address the President also referred to the legislation prohibiting the growing of an inferior type of cotton known as 'Pulichai' in the Tinnevelly areas of the Madras Presidency with a view to prevent the mixing of such cotton with the superior cotton in the district, and expressed satisfaction at the acceptance of the Committee's suggestions by the Government of the Presidency. He expressed his regret that the Government of India had not acceded to the Committee's request "that the compilation and publication of the All-India Cotton Forecasts may be entrusted to the Committee.

FOREIGN SEED.

He referred to the subject of the importation of cotton seed from foreign countries. At their July 1931 meeting, the Committee had passed a resolution requesting the Government of India to amend their notification under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act of 1914, in order to raise from 1 cwt. to 9 cwts., the maximum quantity of cotton seed that could be imported in one consignment. A reference was also made to the Tariff Board Enquiry into the Cotton Textile Industry and the President hoped that the subject would receive careful consideration of the Committee.

The working of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act where the Act is in force was reviewed. The Committee noted with considerable satisfaction the progress of the Act in Indian States, following the success it has achieved in British India. The Act enables a purchaser at any stage to trace a bale of cotton to the factory where it was pressed and thence, by means of the press records, to the original owner, thus placing an effective measure in the hands of the trade to protect itself against abuse. For several years the Committee had interested itself in the organisation of regulated cotton markets in India.

A rather interesting discussion on whether or not the godowns outside the market area should be regarded within the jurisdiction of the market took place. The general opinion expressed was that the existing godowns should be brought within the market area. This, the members opined, would to a very large extent, obviate the necessity of building further godowns.

COTTON FORECASTS.

Much time was devoted to the discussion of cotton statistics with reference to compilation and publication of cotton forecasts by the Committee. Full advantage was taken of the presence of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, to consider the Government of India's reply on the subject. After full discussion, the Committee decided that members should be invited to offer their views and suggestions in full co-operation with the Government of India and the Imperial, Provincial and Indian State Departments responsible for the compilation of cotton forecasts, to ensure a greater degree of accuracy in the forecasts than is at present generally obtainable. It was also decided that on receipt of the views of the members, the Local Sub-Committee should go into the matter thoroughly and prepare a memorandum for the consideration of the full Committee at its next meeting. In this connection the members also thought it profitable to engage a man to study and report on the system of forecasting the cotton crop in India, America and other countries.

On the recommendation of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee the Committee agreed to request the Government of India to sanction a rebate of eleven annas per square bale and seven annas per round bale on all American cottons fumigated during the year ending 31st March 1932.

GREEN STAINS.

On the technological side the Committee noted with satisfaction that in regard to the complaint received from Sind about the green stains on Sindh American cotton, the tests at the Technological Laboratory have shown that there is no reduction in the spinning value of cotton on that account. Another notable achievement of the Technological Laboratory was the combing experiments on 289-F, Co. 1 and 1027 A.L.F. which have been completed and the results show that when 289-F and Co. 1 were combed to the extent of 30 per cent they could spin up to 70s and 60s respectively on the ordinary system and even higher on a high draft system. Similarly 1027 A.L.F. when combed 26 per cent could spin up to 50s on ordinary system. The comber wastes when mixed with suitable cottons were good enough for 14/16s warp of fair quality.

RESEARCH SCHEMES.

The trade and the mill industry would be interested to note that samples sent by them would be accepted for tests on the payment of a fee provided such tests could be done without detriment to the normal activities of the Laboratory.

The general progress report of the various research schemes financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee was reviewed and the Committee were greatly satisfied with the work so far done. As the activities of the Committee on the Research side have considerably increased it was decided that a small sub-Committee of experts should be appointed to examine each scheme separately in all its details and suggest general principles upon which future research schemes might be sanctioned and conducted. On the extension side two new Seed Distribution Schemes were sanctioned, namely schemes for the extension of Cambodia (Co. 2) in the Coimbatore and Salem districts and Hagari 1 in the Westerns tract in the Madras Presidency. The Committee at its last meeting had decided to co-operate with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in investigating the cost of growing sugarcane and cotton and their rotation crops. At the present meeting, the Committee nominated Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji Naik, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, Mr. Rama Reddi and Mr. F. K. Jackson to serve on the Committee to meet in Simla for this purpose.

At the request of the Sind Cotton Committ, the Indian Central Cotton Committee resolved to hold its next meeting in a suitable place in Sind.

PUBLICITY.

The memorandum on Publicity and Propaganda was discussed at great length and the initial steps to be put in execution in the publicity campaign of the Indian Central Cotton Committee during the current year were laid down.

At the close of the meeting, Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya was warmly thanked for the able and tactful way in which he had guided the deliberations of the Committee and Mr. Rama Reddi, the Officiating Secretary, was congratulated on the successful termination of the 1st meeting of his regime.

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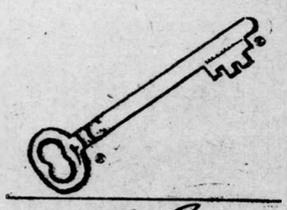
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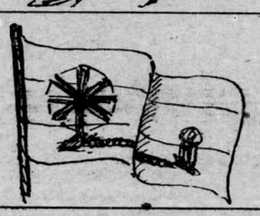
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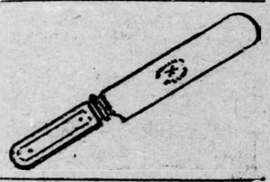
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RULES AND CONDITIONS

1. **16 words are given with the FIRST LETTER of each word missing. The 16 pictures represent 16 objects. All you have to do is to find out the names of these objects. The first letter in the word representing the name of the object, will be the first letter that you find missing in the word.**
2. **SOLUTIONS FOR YOUR GUIDANCE:—Picture No. 1 represents a KEY. The first letter K of KEY applied to word No. 1 gives KNOWLEDGE. Similarly Picture No. 2 represents SCISSORS, and S added to word No. 2 gives SYMPATHY.**
3. After you have filled in your Form, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon. Then cut out the coupon and enclose **EIGHT ANNAS** in 'QUARTER-ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' stamps as Entrance Fee.

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Local residents may if they chosoe enclose 8 Annas in coins instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.

5. Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.
6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
7. All entries must be received not later than **16th AUGUST**
8. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final. The first prize will be awarded for an all-correct solution.
9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate coupon, solution and Entrance Fee are enclosed for each entry.
10. No competitor may win more than ONE prize.
11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
12. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, August 6.

October	6.16
December	6.34
January 1933	6.41
March 1933	6.[illegible]
Middling Spot	6.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, August 6.

July	6.16
October	6.32
Middling Spot	6.0[illegible]

New York, 10-55 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time):—
Market closed.

NEW YORK: NOON CALL.
New York, August 6.
Market closed.

NEW YORK COTTON: DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, August 6.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	11,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug 6
10-10 a.m. To-day's quotations, closing

August 1932		4.59
September 1932		4.59
October 1932	4.60	4.61
November 1932		4.63
December 1932		4.65
January 1933	4.67	4.69
February 1933		4.71
March 1933	4.73	4.74
April 1933		4.77
May 1933		4.80
June 1933		4.82
July 1933		4.85

MIDDLING SPOT—

August	4.87
Middling Spot	4.80

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, August 6.

October (Sakellaridis)	7.02
November	7.14
December	7.18
January 1933	7.24
March 1933	7.34
May 1933	7.42
July 1933	7.51
F.G.F. Spot	7.25

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, August 6.

BROACH (Good Staple)—	
Fully Good	4.32
Fine	4.44
Superfine	4.56
C.P.	
OOMRA (No. 1 Staple)—	
Good	4.54
Superfine	4.69
Choice	4.84
BENGAL—	
Good	3.71
Fully Good	3.81
Fine	3.91
SCINDE—	
Fully Good	3.21
Fine	3.31
Superfine	4.01

LONDON METALS
London, Aug. 6.
London Metals is closed to-day.

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET

London, August 6.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C & F Calcutta:—
Aug|Sept. per cwt. 8 Sellers.
C & F Bombay Aug|Sept. per cwt. 8-1|2 Sellers.
C & F Karachi Aug|Sept. per cwt. 8-1|2 Sellers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Aug. 6.
London Stock Exchange is closed to-day.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS
London, Aug. 6
Demand Bills 3.45 3/8

LONDON SILVER
London, Aug 6
Silver—Sellers scarce
Spot 17 5/8
Forward 17 11/16

LONDON GOLD
London, Aug 6
Bar Gold Fine per oz £5-19-3

LINSEED
London, Aug 6.
Linseed Calcutta (London) ton—
Aug-Sep sellers £10-10-0
Linseed La Plata c i f Hull ton
August sellers £8-2-6
Linseed Bombay (London)—
Aug-Sep nominal £10-15-0

LINSEED OIL
London, Aug 6.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt—
Sep-Dec sellers 14/4½
Jan-April sellers 15/3

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Aug 6

T T London on Berlin	14.49
T T London on Amsterdam	8.57 3/4
T T London on Brussels	24.33
T T London on Madrid	42.46
T T London on Milan	67.50
T T London on Berne	17.75
T T London on Paris	88.15
T T London on Prague	116.25
T T London on New York (closing rate)	3.45 1/8

COFFEE: NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, August 6.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 8-1|4.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Aug 6.
Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton—
No offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton—
Aug/Sep sellers £12-5-0
Rapeseed Torio, Hull/Continent—
Aug/Sep sellers £11-10-0

WHEAT: BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, August 6.

Rozario Santa Fe per 64lb. cargoes 26|9 Aug. Sellers.
Barletta Russo per 64lb. cargoes 26|9 Aug. Sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels 26|9 Aug. Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels: No offers.

LONDON RUBBER
London, Aug 6.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb.
Spot sellers 2 7/32

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BOMBAY MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1932

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Restore Concord Between Congress And Government

MYSORE CHAMBER'S SUGGESTION TO PREMIER

Davidson Report Disappointing And Unsatisfactory

In the course of his Presidential address at the sixteenth annual general meeting of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce, held on Saturday the 30th July, Mr. R. Sundaram Iyer, Vice-President, said:—

In these days of internationalism, it is not possible for India to remain isolated and uninfluenced by the current of international economic problems. More than that, the fortunes of India are bound up with those of England. In the course of the year under review, when England went on the gold standard and the pound was divorced from the sterling, in India too, the rupee was divorced from gold and linked to the sterling, despite the protests from the Indian commercial community who wanted that the rupee must be allowed to find its own gold level. It was feared that the linking of the rupee with the sterling would lead to a serious dislocation in the exchange system of India in regard to the rest of the world. But another unexpected factor intervened at that time and saved the exchange situation, though at considerable loss to the economic stability of the country. In view of the high prices obtaining in England for gold in terms of sterling, there has been an unprecedented flight of gold from India to the London Money Market.

GOLD EXPORTS.

It has been the complaint of western Economists that India was a sink for the world's gold and that gold, when once it goes into India, it is never available for monetary purposes. The hoarding instinct of the Indian people was said to be at the bottom of this economic crisis. The Indian peasants were found readily parting with their gold. It was an amazing spectacle. Week after week, crores and crores worth of gold left the shores of India to stabilize the London Money Market. Indian gold to the total extent of 65 crores has been exported to London between September 1931 and June 1932. The London financial shock was overcome with the help of India's gold. England was enabled to make her payments to America and France. The Bank of England rate was reduced to the pre-crisis level within an amazingly short period of time.

But what was gain to England has been a serious loss to India. Though individuals might have gained from the transaction the nation has lost much, from the point of view of its economic stability. At such periods of crisis, every country in the world has tried to conserve its gold resources. In every country an embargo has been put on export of gold. But only in India, the export of gold was permitted, though commercial opinion strongly protested against it.

The advocates of the gold export stated that the gold which has thus been exported represented only an infinitesimal proportion of India's vast gold hoard. If that were a fact, then it is amazing how the "Conservative" Indian ryot, who is said to value his gold more than he values his own life, was found to be readily willing to part with his dearest treasure at this period. The explanation for this apparently contradictory phenomenon must be sought elsewhere. The so-called gold hoard of India is a myth pure and simple. The gold export is only an indication of the depth of India's poverty. The peasant has parted with his gold because he had become poor and was in dire need of money to satisfy his hunger and thirst. The fact of the matter is that, owing to the exigencies of our political situation, India is compelled to follow an economic policy which cannot be said to be in her own interest. The action or rather the want of action of the Government of India in regard to the problem of gold export is a recent illustration of this fact.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

The latest instance in this connection is what is happening in regard to the problem of Imperial preference. India does not want to adopt a policy of Imperial Preference for the simple reason that our export trade is predominantly with the foreign nations of the world and not with the Empire countries. In such a circumstances India only stands to lose considerably by the adoption of a policy of Imperial Preference. In the first place, it was wrong to have set down this problem for Ottawa, when the whole Indian constitutional problem is on the anvil and when the problem of transfer of political responsibility to the people of India is under consideration. The Indian commercial community have unanimously expressed themseles against the adoption of this kind of fiscal policy for India. I am glad to say that our Chamer too has joined the rest of India and has expressed its opinion in no uncertain terms against the policy of Imperial Preference. This question can only be finally settled when Indians are able to control the destinies of their own rountry.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

And here, I make a reference to the constitutional problems of India which are now under consideration by the Governments of India and England. Mahatmaji returned to India with the determination to further co-operate in the remaining stages of constitutional discussions. But that was not to be. His Excellency Lord Willingdon, it is much to be deplored, bolted the door in the face of peace and thus put an end to all possibilities of amicable settlement of the Indian problem. The country was again unfortunately made to witness another period of grim political struggle and face another era of rule by Ordinances. As a businessman, I realize what disastrous consequences these have produced upon the trade and commerce of India. Indian trade is being thereby progressively hindered. The commercial community all over India have with one voice demanded the abandonment of this policy of repression and have repeatedly appealed to Government to come to an honourable understanding with the Congress and Mahatmaji in the interest of not only the general peace of India but also of the prosperity of Indian trade and commerce. It is unfortunate that such a settlement of the Indian problem is still far away from realization.

HOARE'S LATEST.

Sir Samuel Hoare's speech the other day in Parliament has not tended to improve the political situation of the land. On the other hand, it has increased the complexities of the problem and placed insurmountable obstacles in the way of a speedy settlement. The Round Table method of discussion and settlement has been given up, even moderate public opinion has been thereby badly alienated and there is no knowing when peace will be re-established in India. We, commercial men, who are generally averse to taking an active part in politics, have been compelled to bear the weight of the repercussions of politics upon our every day transactions. We can only hope that the British Cabinet, under the guidance of the Premier than whom no one in England knows India better, will realize the worsened position in India and take such steps as may be necessary to restore amity and concord between the Congress and the Government and thus help forward the evolution of a stable constitution for India on lines best suited for her interests.

QUESTION OF SUBSIDY.

I wish now to deal with some of the problems affecting the economic policy of the Mysore Government. In doing so, let me first refer to their financial position.

In this situation, is it too much to expect the Imperial Government to come to our rescue by doing justice to us in a matter in which justice is already long overdue. I refer, of course, to the problem of the Subsidy. It was a bare act of justice on the part of Lord Irwin to have remitted a few years ago a sum of Rs. 10-12 lakhs out of the Subsidy. It came as a welcome relief to the finances of the State. Since this remission, Mysore has pleaded and pleaded strongly for the pursuit of this policy of justice and generosity to its logical conclusion by the total abolition of this imports which is an admitted injustice and anachronism. I hope I am only echoing the feelings of all Mysoreans when I say that we owe a deep debt of gratitude to our Dewan Sir Mirza M. Ismail, who, both at the Round Table Conference and in other ways, has pressed the case on the attention of the British authorities with much zeal, earnestness and skill. He has taken a bold stand against tributes, declaring that the question of their abolition could no longer be postponed on any question of expediency. More, he has given the matter a new orientation. On his initiative and with the sympathetic co-operation of British Indian politicians, it was held at the second Round-Table Conference that the payment of the subsidy was inconsistent with the principles of a federal con-

(Continued on page 8)

Stabilising Officers' Emoluments

BRITISH ADMIRALTY ORDER

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Orders issued by the Admiralty, War Office and Air Ministry, announce that the Government has decided to stabilise officer's emoluments which will cease to vary automatically with changes in the index figure.

It is pointed out that the decision obviates the revision due on October 1. The Government has also decided, subject to the national financial position, that final consolidation should be deferred until April 1, 1934 and that in the meantime rates should be stabilised at current reduction from the standard rates namely, 11 per cent.

Provision is made for review in the event of large fluctuation in the index figure before the period of stabilisation expires.—Reuter's Special.

TRIBUTE TO DR. TAGORE

Calcutta University Reception

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

A reception was given to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore by the Calcutta University at the Senate Hall this afternoon.

Paying tribute to Dr. Tagore for his multifarious activities, Sir Hasan Suhrawardy, the Vice-Chancellor, said "I am proud to feel that while politicians are struggling for Dominion Status or Independence for India, the genius of Rabindranath has won recognition from the nations of the world and set the seal of India's intellectual fitness for freedom. The ideal which he has set up is freedom of the mind and spirit and universal peace and goodwill by true understanding between the peoples of the East and those of the world at large."

After the reception a Special Convocation was held when the Vice-Chancellor conferred degrees on the Graduates of the year who were proceeding to foreign countries for further studies.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA OSWAL MAHA-SAMMELAN

An Appeal From Ajmer

Secretary, Reception Committee of the All-India Oswal Maha-Sammelan, Ajmer, writes:—

The work of the forthcoming Oswal Sammelan to be held on October 15, 16 and 17 next at Ajmer is going on apace. Deputations to the Punjab, different parts of Rajputana, C.I., C.P., Gujarat and to the Deccan including Hyderabad and Madras have already been sent and they will shortly be sent to Mewar, U.P. and Bengal. It is expected that leading and influential Oswal gentlemen all over the country will co-operate with the deputations in propagating the views of the Sammelan as contained in the various bulletins and pamphlets issued on its behalf, and secure as large a representative gathering on the occasion of the Sammelan as possible.

Communications in this connection may be addressed to Mr. Akshai Singh Dangi, Vakil, Secretary, Reception Committee, Moondari Mohalla, Ajmer.

Sir P. C. Mitter Vacates Chair

Ramananda Chatterjee Elected

CONGRESS FLAG AT ALBERT HALL MEETING

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

Sir Surendranath Bannerjee memorial meeting was held this evening at Albert Hall, Sir Provas Chandra Mitter, Vice-President of the Bengal Executive Council, presiding.

After Sir Provas and Mr. J. N. Basu (the Liberal leader) had addressed the meeting, Mr. C. C. Biswas, M.L.A., commenced delivering a speech when a number of young men with the Congress flag approached the dais and intimated their desire to the President to hoist the flag on the dais.

LATE SIR SURENDRANATH.

Sir Provas, addressing the meeting said that there were some people who wanted to pay a tribute of respect to Sir Surendranath's memory which Sir Provas believed, would not have been appreciated by Sir Surendranath himself and of which the speaker and others present at the meeting also did not approve. He therefore requested the audience to elect another President, and left the meeting.

After Sir Provas's departure, the Congress flag was put up on the dais amidst shouts. Mr. P. N. Guha, M.L.C., (nominated) proposed Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee to the chair. This was unanimously accepted.

The meeting concluded peacefully.—A. P.

Cyclone Blows Over Burma

TRAIN SERVICE DISLOCATED

RANGOON, August 6.

Information was received here today that a Cyclone blew yesterday afternoon over Letpadan Town, 84 miles from Rangoon, where it is reported, great damage was caused, especially in the area south of the Railway line.

The railway hospital and the Station Master's quarters were badly damaged. Many trees were uprooted and carried away some distance. Telegraph lines were damaged and communication disorganised but so far as is known there has been no loss of life. A passing train felt the force of the cyclone, but managed to arrive Letpadan station safely.

Floods show no signs of subsiding. Direct communication is impossible and fresh breaches have occurred in the Mu Valley section of the Myitkyina Line.

For a day or two, train service was resumed beyond Pegu as the water had partially subsided, but all services were suspended in the Rangoon—Mandalay section as the water started rising.—A.P.

ALL STRIKERS TO BE TAKEN BACK

Nadiad Labour Dispute To End

The Publicity Officer, Labour office, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad, writes under date August 5:—

A settlement has been arrived at between the New Shorrock Mills Co. Ld., Nadiad, and the Labour Union, Nadiad, whereby the Mills have accepted the principle of taking back all workers who were on strike, and arrangements are being made by the Mill authorities to reinstate all the strikers at an early date.

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY

—:o:—

Painting Of Pandit Motilal For Council Hall

LAHORE, Aug. 6.

The Municipal Committee discussed this afternoon a letter from the Commissioner of Lahore Division, expressing his inability to recommend to the Government to sanction the purchase of an oil painting of Pandit Motilal Nehru for hanging on the Municipal Hall. The letter had stated that the Government had already posal from another Municipality refused to sanction a similar pro- The Municipal Committee decided not to rescind its original resolution but that the necessary amount should be contributed from the pockets of the members.—A.P.

IN HONOUR OF 400,000 DEAD

Great War Memorial For Verdun

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Aug. 6.

Paris—Two ceremonies commemorating events separated by four centuries will take place simultaneously to-morrow.

At Verdun, President Le Brun will inaugurate Douamont Ossuary which consecrates the memory of 400,000 French soldiers killed in the battle of Verdun.

The Great War monument consists of a long cloister with a lofty sanctuary surmounted by a beacon. The names of all those who fought at Verdun including Le Brun himself are inscribed in the crypt.

At Vannes, Premier Herriot will preside over celebrations on the occasion of the Fourth Centenary of the official union of Brittany to France on 4th August 1432.—Reuter.

RAILWAYMEN MOBILISE FOR GENERAL STRIKE

CALL FOR 600 CENTRES OF INTENSIVE PROPAGANDA

The following circular has been issued to the affiliated unions on behalf of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation:—

"As you are aware the Council of Action has decided that the notice of a general strike on railways be given on 1st September 1932 and that in the meantime the affiliated Unions be called upon to complete their organisation for propaganda on the important railway junctions and stations on their respective lines and to collect and remit to the headquarters at Madras the sum of Rs. 10,000 as the first instalment of the strike levy.

600 CENTRES.

It has been estimated that at least 600 junctions and stations will have to be made the centres of the most intensive propaganda among the workers. The affiliated Unions should appoint Local Strike Committees for their respective lines and these Committees should send a weekly report to the secretary about the progress made from day to day. The splendid propaganda which the Unions did when the ballot was being taken will have to be followed up by even more vigorous work. Your quota of the strike levy should reach the secretary not later than August 20. The President and the Secretary are arranging the programme of an All-India tour to supervise and help the propaganda carried on by the Unions. It is requested that all the preparations for the general strike should be completed by the end of August 1932.

JOSHI TO MOVE ASSEMBLY.

The reply of the Railway Board to the two demands of the Federation is unsatisfactory but not final but whatever the final reply may be, if it does not accept at least one of the two demands, there is no alternative to a strike. Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., has intimated to us that he is raising the question in the Assembly either by a resolution or by an adjournment motion. Mr. Joshi considers our demands just and reasonable and he hopes that he will be supported by the Assembly in the action he proposes to take. We wish every success to Mr. Joshi but there should be no slackness in our preparations on that account. Once the notice is given, the strike must not fail. Public sympathy is growing in our favour as we have never shown any intention of a precipitate action when other courses were open to us.

GENERAL MEETING IN AUGUST.

It is proposed to call a general meeting of the Federation by the end of August to take stock of the preparations made and remaining to be made. The time and date will be announced in the middle of August and it is requested that the Unions will send delegates fully posted with all the material facts about the situation within their jurisdiction.

GIDNEY'S PROPAGANDA.

The meeting of the Convention is also rendered necessary by the false, malicious and scurrilous attack by Sir Henry Gidney on the Federation challenging its representative character and denying its authority to speak on behalf of the railway workers. It is essential that we should give an effective lie to this interested propaganda by reaffirming the mandate of the Unions and reiterating their confidence in the Council of Action. The Union of which Sir Henry Gidney is an office-bearer is being invited to condemn his action and to repudiate his aspersions on the Federation."

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, August 6.

The following are the closing scores in County Cricket.

SUSSEX vs. KENT.

Sussex 284 (James Langridge 88 Watt 5 for 90) Kent 95 for 5.

LEICESTERSHIRE vs. WARWICKSHIRE.

Warwick 250 (Wyatt 86 Kilner 104) (not out). Leicestershire 15 for no loss.

WORCESTERSHIRE vs. GLAMORGAN.

Glamorgan 131 (Martin 4 for 22) Worcester 140 for 2 (Wright 60, not out).

SURREY vs. MIDDLESEX.

Middlesex 141 (Hearne 57, Parker 4 for 36) Surrey 184 for 4 (Hobbs 92, Jardine 60 not out).

HAMPSHIRE vs. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Northamptonshire 253 (Jupp 90, A Cox 60) Hampshire 26 for one.

YORKSHIRE vs. DERBYSHIRE.

Derbyshire 78 (Verity 6 for 32) Yorkshire 265 for 2 (Leyland 113, Sutcliffe 109, not out).

NOTTS vs. LANCASHIRE.

Notts 232 (Larwood 56, Sibbles 5 for 49 Lancashire 49 for one.

SOMERSET vs. ESSEX.

Essex 303 (Eastman 77, J. Lee 4 for 42) Somerset 24 for no loss.

—Reuter's Special.

MOLLISON'S NEW VENTURE

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Airman Mollison expect to start on a flight of double crossing Atlantic on Monday or Tuesday.

Ascending at Port Marnock, Dublin, he will fly to Harbour Grace, refuel, continue light to New York and after snatching a few hours sleep during refuelling and while machine is being attended to, begin return flight.—Reuter.

DEMAND FOR DOLLARS

—:o:—

London Money Market Abnormally Easy

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Aug. 6.

Although the sterling exchanges depreciated owing to the demand for dollars which was principally due to the sudden burst of activity in New York, the monetary position in London was still abnormally easy.

Forty million sterling treasury bills were allotted this week under ten shillings per cent which is another low record.

The Stock Exchange is closed. Most of the commodity markets continued firm especially wheat, but business was limited.

Numerous Recessions

—:o:—

New York—Hurricane buying on Stock Exchange swept prices up in one of the most violent trading sessions of the past three years, and the market regained some sixty per cent of March to June losses

There were numerous recessions in the final dealings but nothing in the nature of reaction,

SURAT'S 50TH DICTATOR JAILED.

(From A Correspondent.)
SURAT, Aug. 6.

The 50th "Dictator" of Surat and another who were arrested at Pardi in connection with the "Gandhi Day" celebration were tried by the Magistrate of Bulsar yesterday and were sentenced to one year rigorous imprisonment each under sec. 109.

The Hon. Secretary of the "Gulab Bhai Sarvajanik Library" at Sagarampura in Surat City was arrested by the City police yesterday.

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